The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,048—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
ASSAM	3893	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
ORIENTAL	3048	1200	L. H. Meadle	2nd "
SIAM	3093	800	H. T. Weighell	15th "
				Saturday.
SHANNON	4129	900	F. Crewe	23rd Sept.
ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	29th "
PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
SIAM	3093	570	H. T. Weighell	14th "
PENINSULAR	3045	1200	A. C. Loraine	21st "
ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers should there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

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The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

6th Sept. 29th Sept.
4th Oct. 13th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ISIS	F. Kossovich	4,283	350	9th September,
ION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,235	300	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras & Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, taking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in New Zealand and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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Bombay, 31st August, 1893. Agents.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE & ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and five months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

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Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. Paid on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,460 tons, on the 3rd Sept., at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,951 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1893. Agents.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,751	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,385	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,531	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

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MARIA CHRISTINA BRANDS.

				Rs.	a.
Manilla Specials	No. 1	per box of	50	5	0
Do. do.	" 2	"	100	8	0
Do. do.	" 3	"	100	5	8
Do. Ordinary	" 2	"	100	6	0
Do. do.	" 3	"	100	4	8
Do. do.	" 4	"	100	4	0
Do. do.	" 5	"	100	3	8

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Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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FILLED WITH THEIR ANTI-GERM MEDIUM,
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1 GALLON SIZE .....Rs. 10. | 2 GALLON SIZE .....Rs. 15.

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Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

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Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

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"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.
"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.
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Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., Ld., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz. :—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below :—

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	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

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The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
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HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR
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IN DRESS FABRICS,
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF PERTH".....	Swan.....	3,190	9th Sept.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1893.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH," ARRIVED 31ST AUGUST, 1893.

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Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongs de in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1893.

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THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th September, it being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Single Copy .....As. 4
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IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of RAHIMBHOY HUBIBHOY, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Twenty-ninth August, 1893, and whereas the said Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within Thirty Days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Thirtieth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three.

J. J. MILES,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 31st day of August, 1893.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yrfarte, Cadiz.
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CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
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DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

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REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima, Prima Qualite" Cigar and Cheroot Shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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OGDEN'S "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ lb Tins. Re. 1 per Tin.
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CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, Rs. 2-12 per 100 and upward.
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J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES—For the Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
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BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Settees, &c., all of the first quality.
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MANGALORE and Cannanore Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, Shooting, &c.—Sole Agent for Basel Mission.
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TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the Estates. Splendid value.
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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CHILDREN'S BRONZE KID STRAP SHOES. Best quality; all sizes.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

GEM-DE-JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-0, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent, at Trichinopoly, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—40, Medows Street. Especial Lady Hair Dresser from Douglas & Co., Baker Street, London. Under European Management. Charges Moderate. Open Daily from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. A Visit is Solicited.

MALABAR HILL.—Commodious BUNGALOW TO LET, Lower Storey, from October 1st. Excellent Situation; good Stabling. Rent Moderate. Address "108," care of this Office.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Pali Hill. For Particulars apply to "777," care of this Paper.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WANTED, a SHIP'S CHRONOMETER New or Second-hand; must be in good condition Apply to Messrs. C. JOST and Co., 13 and 15, Hornby Row.

WANTED, a DOCTOR, for a Steamer, Apply to BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N. Co., Ld., No. 1, Ash Lane.

WANTED, a CLERK, to go to Siam, who has fair knowledge of accounts. Age not above Thirty. Apply to "G. 77," care of this Paper.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (CHAWL) AT RIPON ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Jaitha Bhima, Natha Ookha, Dhuna Lalia, Ajba Khooshal, Goolba Doongra, Khooba Deepa, and Luckma Culla, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Davideen Madarilal and Ramdyal Amaudidin, the mortgagors, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 31st October, 1888, and deeds of further charge, dated 31st December, 1888, 31st January, 1889, 1st March, 1889, and 31st August, 1893, respectively, the following:—Firstly, All that piece of leasehold land, situate at the Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards, equivalent to five kathees and 11 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 254, new No. 14033, old Survey No. 239 and new Survey No. 13,553, and bounded on the East by the Fazandari vacant land, on the west by the Fazandari vacant land, and on the south by the Municipality land recently sold; and secondly, all that piece of leasehold land, situate at the Ripon Road in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 175 square yards equivalent to 146 square yards and 1¼ square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 254, new No. 14033, old Survey No. 239 and new Survey No. 13553, and bounded on the North by the public passage of the Fazandari for the use of the tenants, on the East by the Fazandari vacant land, on the West by the property of lessees, and on the South by the property (vacant land) of Fazandari. The said pieces of land with the messuage and tenements duly completed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esquire, Solicitor, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 1, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Purshotam Narayen and Shantaram Purshotam, the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of July, 1892, all the undivided moiety or one half share of the said Purshotam Narayen and Shantaram Purshotam, in the undermentioned properties:—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1893, at 4 P.M., on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in Khuterali Lane, on the east side thereof in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 438 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 140, New Nos 1272 and 1273, old survey Nos. 463, 453, 459, and 462 and new survey No. 7530 and 2-7531, and the dwelling-house and buildings erected thereon, assessed under ward Nos 1037 and 1038, and street Nos 28 and 29, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the North partly by the property of Mereshwer Narayen and partly by the property of Ramchander Wittoba, on the South by the property of Ramnath Pandoba, on the East by the property of the said Moresh war Narayen, and on the West by the said Khuterali Lane, and the said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and tenants of the said Purshotam Narayen.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1893.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kalbadevi, opposite the Money School, and above the Bible Society Book Depot, on the premises in the occupation of L. De. Souza, Esq., the valuable handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome cottage piano forte, by Kirkman, American organ lamps, pictures, table ornaments, large Persian carpets, &c.,

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods and the following:—

1 single poled tent.
8 bales wall paper.
9 cases 36 dozen quarts Bass's green diamond beer, bottled by Ihlers and Bell.
24 cases 192 dozen pints, &c., bott'ed by Ihlers and Bell.
1 bale corks.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Kurrimbhoy Maniarawalla, ex s.s. Gutenfels—

S B 191 F S—21/31—11 bales 500 reams white tissue paper.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong and light victoria, recently lined and cushioned, with a powerful galloway and plated mounted harness.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable office-shigram.

By order of the Administrator-General—

1 old dog-cart and harness, belonging to the estate of the late Essa Haji Alloo Mahomed.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 25 BALES GREY-YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Ishwardas Maganlal—

25 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn No. 20 of China mill, Chinaman ticket and flower tie.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co.'s Shop, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Essa Hajee Ali Mahomed, consisting of single and double width Cashmere serge, tweed, coating, flannel, drill, cord, Italian cloth, calico, quilts, blankets, shirts, coats, trousers, hats, tin cases, shop furniture, &c.

The pieces of cloth will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture by Roberts, Jamsetji Nowrojl and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich-toned mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, very little used, an English-built dog cart, lamps and all stable accessories complete, with a grey Arab horse, 14-2, age rising five, harness complete, perfectly sound, a superior strongly-built light victoria with lamp, etc, complete, a grey gulf Arab, 15-1½, rising six, quiet to ride or drive, perfect manners, splendid action and set new harness, first-rate windproof lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, large size pigeon house, a number of fowls and pigeons, hanging fern baskets, etc, the property of G. B. HARMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 9 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesrce Dass, of Cawnpore—

H C } 211-13—3 cases gold brocade grenadines.
C 113 }
238-40—3 " " " "
258-60—3 " " " "

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the will of the late T Roger Rean, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Retreat, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, D. B. B. L. rifle, by Richards, London, large yacht model in teak and glass case, old armoury, first rate wind proof lamps, pictures, carpets, China table and wall ornaments, valuable Newfoundland and other dogs, beautiful English pigeons, pigeon houses, Australian parrot (good speaker), large collection of choice and rare plants, light victoria, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, September 1, 1893

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods

1 open-faced gold watch by Parkinson and Frodsham.
1 silver hunting watch by "John Jones."

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful grey Arab horse, and 1 grey C.B. horse, the property of J. C. KIDDLE, Esqr.

The property of other gentlemen—

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong-glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay Arab horse, 14·1, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.
2 terrier dogs.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCES DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany harmonium in very good order, a first-rate musical box playing 12 tunes (nearly new), handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 1, 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2, Post free. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1893, at 6 P.M., for the purpose of deciding on propositions remaining undetermined.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1893, will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 24th Day of August, 1893, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st Day of September, 1893, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th Day of August to the 8th Day of September, 1893.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to SATURDAY, the 23rd September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the Year commencing 1st January, 1894.

Tenders must be submitted on printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each Form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S.M.Railway, in Sealed Covers Superscribed "Tender for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Agent's Office, 22nd August, 1893.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.

III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.

IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.

V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.

Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

INSURANCES.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£150,000.
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PREMIUMS MODERATE.
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25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
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One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
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For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBS

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Yr. Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Bazaar, Bombay	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial Bank of India, Limited	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,40
Alliance	7,000	60	all	Rs. 25	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	63
Ballarpur S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	1	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	600	500	500	20	330-35
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	605xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dayal Mills Co., Ld.					
Do.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425-30
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690
Hinguzhat Mill	700	500	500	40	665
Howard and Bolloughs ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 3	560xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,10
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	3?0
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540xd
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Maekunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & W eaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,465
Maugon	5,000	0	320	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,05?	1,000	1,00?	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c. g.d	10?
Madura Mills.	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,785	625	625	Rs. 15	380
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
Phoenix Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ruby Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R. 30	575
Ripon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,40?
Singapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	4,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	312½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	90.	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishnunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	500	15	560
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	450
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. & C. I. R.	PRESS	£ 18 COMPANIES	...	do. Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45?
Albert (Curreechee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	100?
Bellary	137	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Bhowruggee City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250		220
Bombay Cotton reuli's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs.. 10	300
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	110
Colaba	600	200	all		125
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
English Press and Manfg. ...	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	275
Fort	400	250	...	130	1,400
French	515	2500	2,50	Rs. 35	129
Harvey and Sahapathy.	300	500	all	100	1,175
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	50	50	445
Khandesh	750	400	all	60	475
Khangaum	200	450	450	32½	115
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	380
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Motessil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	115-16½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	410
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 35	217½
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 15	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	120
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	410
Sassoon	900	500	500	20	48?
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	49?
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	540
Strat City Press Co., Ld...	375	200	all	21	175
Volkart	...	1,000	1800	Rs. 100	227½
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	270
Back Bay Baths	750	50	150	7½	190
Badham Pile...	500	50	50	12	40
apty Brothers	6,000	100	100	10	87xd
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	6,035	200	185	18	4?
Bombay Fire Insurance.....	1,350	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	In Liquidation				
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,700
Bombay Ice	500	375	625	67½	1,120
Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	61?
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900xd
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	200
Delhi Cloth & General Stem of Commerce Co, Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
eyer & Co., Ld.	200	100	70	...	70 no
dian Guarantee & Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16?
Ship Assn ...					
ch n Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	12?
ehangir B karani & Co, Ld	2,000	200	100	8 pr.ct.	100
emp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 23½	339
urrachee Landing	500	500	30?	3?	19
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 12	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Qaseji Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	84
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Firelnsurance	280	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35?
oyal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	... 9	13
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100		50
Southwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLndn
	Pfd. 1,00?	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
rencher & Co.	2,500	500	all	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co..	2,??	2?	2?		19 Exd

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	105 9-16
Three-and-a-half per cent.	98?
Municipal 3 percent. Debenture Loans	100?
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
Credit Foncier Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	105
Rupee Loan	104

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

POLO.—Polo will be played this evening, at 5 o'clock, weather permitting.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Gutenfels and Ponani entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. City of Perth yesterday; and the s. s. Java left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Byculla entered, and the s. s. Lombardy left the dock yesterday.

BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY,—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, situate at Tardeo, during the month of August last, was 1,194, of which number 453 were new admissions. The number of males was 771, females 164, and children, 259. The number of Hindus, 892; Mahomedans, 123; Parsees, 100; and Christians, 79.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. Baba Luxman, Chief Interpreter and Translator, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, writes to us: "I think it right to state that the facts regarding me printed in a paragraph in your to-day's paper are inaccurate. All I did was to attend at any of the police stations when I was called, and assisted the Magistrates and police in remanding the prisoners to jails. I also attended at the Secretariat to act as Interpreter between H. E. the Governor and certain native gentlemen."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Colonel F. Eyley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Marche	Militaire ..... Gounod.
Overture	Flotte Burschc ..... Suppe.
Valse	Benefizianten ..... Gung'l.
Morceau	Ein Albumblatt ..... Wagner.
.....	Reminiscences of Balfe. Arr. Godfrey.
Galop	Champagne ..... Schirbel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	Hippodrome ..... Ph Fahrbach Junr.
Overture	Banditen Streiche ..... Suppe.
Concert Polka (for Cornet Solo)	Lieb und Treu ..... Wencker.
Valse	Benefizianten ..... Jos Gung'l.
Selection	Feminie ..... Jakobowski.
Galop	The Jolly Bachelor ..H F Standhaft.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SUN LIFE OFFICE.—The leaflets of the Sun Life Assurance Company of India, Limited, circulated with our to-day's issue, indicate on what favourable and liberal terms a life policy can be effected with the "Sun." The tables of rates have been constructed with considerable care from reliable data by the company's actuary, Mr. Harris C. L. Saunders, who for great knowledge in these subjects, has a world-wide celebrity. The old and widely known Sun Office of London guarantees a bonus of 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per thousand per annum on the sum assured. By this valuable guarantee, the assured are placed as regards bonus, in the best possible position, and superior to that of other offices. The rapid progress this company is making in both European and Native lives shows the confidence it has secured in so short a time of the public.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sadasiv Hanmanta, an old offender, was charged, before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with two separate charges of theft of wearing apparel and two silver watches, valued at Rs. 100, the property of Dhaktria Anand and Visbnoo Parshotam, residing at Girgaum Road. On the 10th July last, the accused stole a *saree*, a *cholee*, and a watch belonging to the complainant Daktria and sold them for Rs. 10 to a hawker, at Chindy Bazaar. On the 19th ultimo, the accused stole some wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 17-4 from the house of the second complainant, and sold them to another hawker. On the 23rd ultimo, the accused went to see a friend residing in a house adjoining to that of Dhaktria, when the friend, seeing a coat worn by the accused and belonging to the complainant Dhaktria, arrested the accused, and handed him over to the police, who, upon inquiries, recovered the whole of the property from the two hawkers. The accused, against whom stood a register of three previous convictions, was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

LOOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mr. Pheroz Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of several cases, in which three Hindus were charged with having in their possession stolen property, belonging to different Mahomedans whose shops were looted during the recent riots in various Hindu localities. Hari Takaram and another were charged with having in their possession four gold embroidered caps, belonging to Dawoodbhai Moosabhai of Kalbadevi-road. The police on enquiry searched the house of the accused; and the caps in question, which were removed from the complainant's shop along with other property worth more than three thousand rupees were found there. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, who represented the second accused said that his client had recently come to Bombay, and seeing the caps thrown away on the road picked them up. His Worship convicted both the accused, and the first being an old offender, was sentenced to six months' and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The first accused was also sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in connection with another charge of concealing certain stolen property.—Sital Prasad, a Purdesi, was charged with having in his possession a kerosine oil lamp and a bundle of quilts belonging to Salemanji Mamuji, a Borah shopkeeper, at Kumbarwada. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused, and said that the property in question did not belong to the complainant. The lamp was given to the accused by a Hindu shop-keeper six months ago. After recording evidence for the prosecution as well as the defence, the Magistrate discharged the accused, there being no evidence to prove that the property belonged to the complainant.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Mirasgarali Rustomali, inhabitant of Dharangaon, in the Khandesh District, and late a Range Forest Officer of Navapur in the West Khandeish Forest Division, having been convicted under Section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

IT is extremely satisfactory to note that the Secretary of State has fallen in with the views of the Government of India regarding the gauge of the Bhopal-Ujain Railway. As we pointed out months ago, writes the *Pioneer*, it would have been little short of folly to have made the line on the narrow-gauge, as the Bombay-Baroda Company are extending their system to Rutlam, which is only some sixty miles north-west of Ujain. These two towns are now linked together by the meter-gauge, but the route is a somewhat roundabout one by the Fatehshad junction, and they should be brought into direct communication. This will be all the more necessary now that the Bhopal-Ujain extension is to be on the standard pattern. This section of the railway system of the Central India Agency, is one of the most important yet sanctioned, as it will give cross-country connection, east and west, between the Indian Midland and Bombay-Baroda lines. This means that the Central and North-West Provinces will be placed in communication with Gujerat without any break of gauge, Bhopal becoming the central junction for all traffic to and from Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat. Moreover, in case of congestion of traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula, south of Itarsi, an alternative route to Bombay *via* Bhopal and Rutlam will be available. What is now wanted is that, the Saugor-Katni line should be taken in hand forthwith, so that the Umaria coal could be placed direct on the Indian Midland system. The Company working that line have the right of construction, and the Government of India should call upon them to begin work without delay. The Bina-Saugor section was among the projects recommended by the Famine Commissioners, but un to the present it has only been built from Bina to Saugor, a fourth of the whole distance. The Umaria coal is excellent in quality: the field is capable of yielding very large supplies; and the Indian Midland would save a good deal on their working expenditure if this cheap fuel were placed on their line at Katni junction. Their line has not paid so well as was anticipated, as it has practically no feeder lines, and the Company are pursuing a short-sighted policy in not undertaking the linking-up of Saugor with the Jubbulpore extension of the East Indian Railway. If they bestirred themselves now, they could complete this section by the time the Bhopal-Ujain-Rutlam line is completed.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Special Court, held yesterday, at the House of Correction, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the cases against thirty-six Hindu prisoners who stood charged with rioting at Null-Bazaar, on Falkland-Road, and assaulting the police in execution of their duties on the 11th ultimo.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38 and 40; while Mr. Shamrao Rele, assisted by Mr. Dattatrya, represented all the rest of the prisoners in the batch.

The names of the prisoners were then called out, and they were placed before the Court, according to numerical order. The prisoners Nos. 7 and 26, who were enlarged on bail, did not respond to the call of their names, and consequently their cases were adjourned. The prisoner No. 4, who was on the last occasion identified by Inspectors Nelmes and Gannon, also did not appear, and the case against him was also postponed.

The Magistrate then commenced recording the statements of the rest of the prisoners. Their statements were practically the same as those of the prisoners who made their statements on the last hearing.

The Public Prosecutor drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the accused Nos. 8, 21, and 35 were not identified by witnesses, and therefore they might be discharged.

The Magistrate, after warning those prisoners, discharged them.

The Magistrate then framed the charges against the rest of the accused under Sections 147, 148, 149 and 152 of rioting with dangerous weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly, and assaulting the police in execution of their duties. These charges were read out and explained to the prisoners, who claimed to be tried.

Mr. Balkrishna, in addressing the Court, said that this was the prosecution arising out of an agitation which had been commenced by the Mahomedans at the Juma Musjid after their mid-day prayers. The Court had to see whether the prisoners were the persons who actually formed part of the rioters. In the first place there was no evidence before the Court to come to the conclusion that the prisoners did take part in the several deeds that were attributed to them. It was the anxiety of Mr. Brewin, and it was the anxiety of everybody to see the real offenders placed before the Court, but when hundreds of persons were arrested in hurry and confusion, it was difficult for a person of an ordinary capacity to identify them. It was stated that four of the prisoners belaboured a *Bhungee* with sticks. Mr. Balkrishna said that if the *Bhungee* was belaboured in the manner described by several policemen, he (the *Bhungee*) must have been forthcoming to state that he was belaboured. The learned advocate then analysed the evidence of principal witnesses, and after pointing out the discrepancy occurring in it, asserted that it was in no way corroborated by any independent testimony. The prisoners were not arrested in presence of any responsible officer, but policemen must have taken them into custody in obedience to the general directions given to them. Several of the prisoners were arrested by the military but not a single military man was called to identify those men. He said that the prisoners were not arrested in one transaction, but they were arrested in different transactions, and if identity was not established the whole of the prosecution must come to the ground. The learned solicitor, in concluding his remarks, said that the prosecution had failed to make out any case against his client, and when no identity was established, the Court had no hesitation in discharging his clients.

Mr. Shamrao Rele, in speaking about the legal aspect of the case, said that the prisoners were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly under Section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, but he submitted that there was no evidence to show that their common object was such as defined in Section 147. Mr Brewin stated in his evidence that the common object of the prisoners was to prevent their property from being looted or their houses being entered into by the Mahomedans.

Mr. Little: That is not the whole of what Mr Brewin said.

Mr. Shamrao said that that was the evidence of Mr. Brewin, and it was corroborated by Mr. Framji, who said that he was afraid of the rioters, and had to take shelter in the house of a Bhunsali. The police by their acts and deeds showed that they were unable to protect the Hindus, who, when collected at the end of the street to protect their lives and property, did not constitute an unlawful assembly. The learned pleader submitted that his clients had acted in their self-defence under Section 96.

Mr. Balkrishna, as well as Mr. Shamrao, declined to lead evidence on behalf of the prisoners.

With regard to the point of self-defence raised by Mr. Rele, Mr. Little said that although the Court would have been satisfied with the evidence that the prisoners were actuated by a common object of committing mischief either by assailing the Mahomedans, or forcing their shops open or beating others or damaging their houses; yet he pointed out Section 99 clause 3 which says: "there is no right of private defence in cases in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authority." Mr. Little said that at the time when all the arrests were made, the military were present. When the military were present, there was no occasion for the prisoners to act in the way in which they did.

His Worship intimated that he would deliver judgment in the above cases as soon as possible.

THE SOOTAR CHAWL RIOTERS.

Mr. Brewin then placed before the Magistrate forty-five Hindus, who were arrested on Friday, the 11th August, at Sootar Chawl, Falkland Road, on similar charges. The prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, and 40, were defended by Mr. Balkrishna. Mr. Kursondass defended the prisoners Nos. 25 to 36, while all the rest of the prisoners in the batch were represented by Mr. Shamrao Rele, assisted by Mr. Coregaonker.

Mr. Brewin here intimated that the cases against all the prisoners who were arrested on Saturday, the 12th August, could not be heard before the 15th inst. He added that Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, would notify the dates at the Fort Police Courts.

Mr. Framji Bhicaji, Inspector, Detective Branch, being examined by Mr. Little, said:—On the afternoon of the 11th of August, I was at Falkland Road. I saw a large crowd of Hindus going down to the 2nd Carpenter Street and throwing stones. I and some other police officers went up to them and told them to disperse, but they would not listen to us. They were very unruly and therefore we arrested them. I arrested two persons and asked the other policemen to arrest the others.

Mr. Little: At the time you speak of had the military arrived?—Large part of the military was on the Five Roads about two to three hundred paces away. Besides these, the police were in sufficient numbers there.

Mr. Little: You said they were throwing stones; What were they throwing stones at?—They were throwing stones at the Mahomedan quarters.

Mr. Little: What was the object of this crowd from what you saw?—The object of this crowd was to retaliate the wrongs done to the Hindus by the Mahomedans.

Mr. Little: About what time you speak of?—This was between half past four and five o'clock in the afternoon; a little after Mr. Brewin left the place.

Mr. Little: What were the accused Nos. 28 and 32 doing when you arrested them?—They were throwing stones and would not disperse, although repeatedly told.

Mr. Little: What orders did you give to the police?—I gave them orders to arrest those persons who would not disperse and persisted upon throwing stones.

Mr. Little: Did you see other persons being arrested by the police?—Yes, many persons were arrested in my presence by Inspectors Roberts, Nelmes, and Gannon. Rioting went on for some time.

Mr. Little: Did the persons continue to collect in Sootar Chawl?—Yes.

Mr. Little: Did you see any Mahomedan in the street, when the crowd came out on the road?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kursondass, the witness said: The accused Nos. 23 and 29 had sticks in their hands. They did not use their sticks as there were no Mahomedans there. They also threw stones at the Mahomedan quarters. They were arrested at the corner of Sootar Chawl and Falkland Road. The crowd was collected on the Falkland Road. They were about two hundred in numbers. I did not see any persons injured. I did not see any property damaged.

Did you see any Mahomedan there?—I would have been surprised to see a Mahomedan there.

What makes you to say that they were standing there to retaliate?—This was my impression. From their attitude, it appeared to me that their common object was to retaliate, and not to defend themselves.

But from what you have said, they must have expected some attacks from the Mahomedans?—No. They came out from their street on the Main Road. I do not think their object was to defend their homes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele witness said: I went three times into Sootar Chawl on that day. When I went there first, the Hindus were in their houses and the Mahomedans in the street.

Did you see any Hindu there on the second occasion?—Yes, I did.

Were you in company of any other policemen then?—Yes, Mr. Brewin, Mr. Nelmes, and Mr. Gannon were with me.

And I think you comforted the people that there is nothing to be feared at?—Of course, we told them that the military were near at hand, there was nothing to be afraid of. At that time the Hindus were outside their houses, but in their own streets.

Did you tell them that the military were on the Five Roads?—Yes, I did. A quarter of an hour afterwards I went there again. Mr. Brewin was not then present there.

When you said that the military were out, do you not think it natural for the Hindus to come out on the road and see them?—I do not think it was natural for them. There are Mahomedan quarters at the corner of the street there.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, the witness said: Previous to this riot, a Hindu temple in the neighbourhood was desecrated by the Mahomedans and the Hindus wanted to retaliate the wrongs done to them.

Inspector William Nelmes being examined by Mr. Little, said: On Friday, the 11th August, I was on the Falkland Road. I saw rioting going on there between the Mahomedans and the Hindus. Hindus were assaulted by Mahomedans and *vice-versa*. Some Hindus were assaulted opposite the Mahomedan quarter. There was a large crowd of Hindus in the Sootar Chawl. We called them to disperse, but when they refused to do so we charged them. Then they ran into the neighbouring house. As soon as we moved on to the Falkland Road, they again collected there. We arrested those who were foremost in the crowd. I arrested the accused Nos. 24 and 39. I myself was injured. Many shops in the locality were looted, I saw many other arrests made by other police officers. I think their common object was to attack the Mahomedans and loot their shops. I have noticed Borah's shops being looted by the rioters.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna the witness said: I did not notice any Hindu's shop being looted by the Mahomedans. The Hindu shop, situated at the junction of Kawasji Patel Tank Road and the Falkland Road, was looted before my arrival there. It might have been the intention of the Hindus, who were collected at the locality, to prevent Mahomedans from entering their streets. The Hindoos did not tell me that they were afraid of the Mahomedans.

When you told them to disperse, did they not tell you that they were afraid of the Mahomedans?—No, they said "Let them come." Both the accused whom I have arrested had sticks in their hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele, the witness said: I went to Falkland Road about ten times on that day. When I went there first, there were all Hindus. They were all very excited.

Were they aware before their arrests that the military were out?—They saw the military. I saw the crowd collected at the Sootar Chawl. I saw them throwing stones.

Abdool Hoosain, a Borah, keeping his shop at Falkland Road, being examined by Mr. Little said, that on Friday, the 11th instant, at about 1 p.m., he left his shop and went home to take his meal, when he heard about the riots. He immediately went to his shop, and closed it. Next morning witness heard about his shop being looted, and everything destroyed. Witness estimated the damages done to him at about Rs. 7,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele, the witness said that Borahs are not on good terms with *Soonee* Mahomedans.

Jaffar Dunseedeena, a Mahomedan shop-keeper, at the corner of 2nd Coombarwada, at Falkland Road, being examined by Mr. Little said, that he closed his shop, at about 2 p.m., on Friday, the 11th August, and remained inside the shop The stones were thrown at his shop from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., and one of the shutters was broken. The witness immediately left the shop by the back door and ran into a sweepers' gully and concealed himself there for safety. The shop was entirely looted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rele, witness said, that there is a religious difference between the *Soonee* Mahomedans and *Siah* Mahomedans.

Constable James Gannon, being examined by Mr. Little said, that on the afternoon of Friday, the 11th August, he was on Falkland Road. He saw a lot of Hindus rioting at Sootar Chawl. Some of them had sticks in their hands, while others were pelting stones. Witness arrested the accused Nos. 26 and 45 who were beating with sticks at a Mahomedan shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balkrishna witness said, that the prisoners arrested by him had no distinctive marks on them, but when he went to the chowkey to identify them they themselves stood up. If the prisoners had not stood up, the witness would have identified them from their general appearance. The accused No. 26 was beating at the shop of the Borah Jaffer with sticks.

Shaik Beecoo Mahomed Jaffer, a police sepoy No. 904 C identified accused Nos. 1 and 4, as persons throwing stones at the shops of the Mahomedans, at Falkland Road. Police Jamadar No. 253C identified the accused Nos. 2 and 23, whom he had arrested while they were throwing stones and beating at the shops in the locality. Police havaldar No. 426 of the detective branch, identified the accused No. 3, who was striking with his stick at the doors of the shops belonging to Mahomedans. Police sepoy No. 529C identified the accused Nos. 5, 6 and 7 as persons throwing stones at the shops, opposite the Sootar Chawl. Police sepoy No. 1375C identified the accused Nos. 8 and 10, who were throwing stones at a parched grain dealer's shop, opposite 2nd Sootar Chawl, at 5 p.m. on that day. Police sepoy No. 634 C in dentified accused Nos. 9 and 13, as persons who were throwing stones at a shop on Falkland Road. Policeman No. 921 identified accused Nos. 11 and 12 whom he had arrested while they were throwing stones at a shop at Sootar Chawl. Police sepoy No. 446C identified accused Nos. 14 and 17, who were throwing stones at a Mahomedan, who was passing along the corner of Sootar Chawl.—Police havaldar No. 5 A, a Brahmin by caste, identified the accused Nos. 18 and 40 who were throwing stones at a stray Mahomedan and beating others with sticks.—Police sepoy No. 1091B identified accused Nos. 20 and 29 who, the sepoy said, were throwing stones at the shops in the locality. Police havaldar No. 20C identified accused Nos. 21 and 30 as persons throwing stones at the shops at the corner of Sootar Chawl, between half-past four and five in the afternoon. Police havaldar No. 207C identified the accused Nos. 22 and 41 who were throwing stones at Mahomedan houses.—Police sepoy No. 1364 C identified accused Nos. 29 and 31, whom he arrested while they were throwing stones at a parched grain dealer's shop, opposite Sootar Chawl. Police sepoy No. 1377 C identified accused Nos. 33 and 42, as persons pelting stones at the Mahomedans. Police sepoy No. 567 C identified accused Nos. 34 and 35 whom he arrested while they were throwing stones at a parched grain dealer's shop. Police sepoy No. 205 C identified accused Nos. 36 and 37 who were arrested by him while throwing stones at a parched grain dealer's shop at Falkland Road. Police sepoy No 1280 R identified the accused No. 44, who was throwing stones at a parched grain dealer's shop, at Falkland Road.

The Public Prosecutor here declared his case closed.

Mr. Little declined to lead evidence against the prisoners Nos. 14 and 16, who were accordingly discharged by the Magistrate. The Public Prosecutor said that the prisoners Nos. 19,25,38 and 43 were not identified, and they might be discharged. The Magistrate called these prisoners, warned them not to keep bad company in future, and discharged them.

The cases were then adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday).

PUBLIC opinion has been called in France to scandals in connection with army recruiting which show how difficult it is to carry out a scheme of universal compulsory service. As a matter of fact, it is well known that in order to prevent the burden of the system falling with undue weight upon certain individuals, numerous exemptions have to be made. The only son of a widow, for instance, who helps to support his mother, is let off scot free; while the eldest son of a man upwards of seventy years of age, is only made to serve for one year, if it can be proved that the father is dependent upon him in any way. A declaration of the facts has to be made on oath by three witnesses before the exemption is made. A case of fraud which has just come to light, has shown that there are persons who are ready for a small consideration to swear to anything that is required in this way. In the country districts the fraud must be attended with great risk, but it is the opinion of one of the Paris magistrates, who has had much experience in the matter, that in the great cities it is partically impossible to detect it.

THERE can be little doubt that the proprietor of automatic machines, derive a large revenue annually from the fact that, whenever machines get out of order people place coins in them without getting anything in exchange. In Paris, complaints on this score have become so numerous that the Prefect of Police has decided henceforth not to permit automatic apparatus of any kind to be placed in public thorough fares. In future they will be allowed only in places such as railway stations, where some rec

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

THE progress of the rains now drawing to a close has been satisfactory on the whole; but the impetus to forward business which favourable harvest prospects might be expected to give is lacking in the uncertainty which continues to prevail regarding the course of Exchange, in presence of the attitude of the home authorities in matters closely affecting it, and impending American legislation with regard to Silver. In current business there has been rather more animation during the past week, a demand for Cotton, in sympathy with the governing markets for that staple, having led to considerable purchases for the time of year; and both in Wheat and Seeds transactions have been upon a somewhat larger scale than of late, in steady, when not firm, markets. Rates of Exchange, after declining 1-8 to 3-16d. from our last weekly quotations, have latterly become firm and advancing, and close 5-32d. higher than last Thursday evening's level, both for Bank and Private Paper. Four per cent. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. higher than it was a week ago. Freights have remained quiet in tone, with very little doing. There has been a moderate mofussil demand for staple Imports, prices of which, though no higher, are well maintained.

MONEY.—A decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 20¼ lakhs—bringing the figures down to 366½ lakhs—which was disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, was not indicative of any important improvement in the demand for money for the usual purposes of trade, the situation in that respect having been virtually unchanged in its dulness and depression, but was due principally to withdrawals by Government from the Bank's head office and branches, aggregating 17 lakhs. There had, however, been some diminution in Private Deposits during the period covered by the Return under notice, instead of the large addition shown in recent Statements; and both in Loans and Bills Discounted there had been a trifling increase compared with the previous week's figures, the total increase in trade requirements amounting to some 8¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 29½ lakhs, and 40¾ lakhs, in the two previous weeks, respectively. No further change has been made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay this week, and the minimum remains at three per cent.

EXCHANGE was weaker again on last mail day owing to the large payments by the Government to the Exchange Banks for their Silver. Rates opened weak and unsettled at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2¾d. for demand, and 1s. 3d. for three months' sight credits; but soon receded, for the Bank media of remittance, to 1s. 2 5/8d., and 1s. 2 11-16d., respectively. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 3d. to the end of November, 1s. 3 1-32d. for December delivery, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for next year, at which several rates business was done, the market closing very firm, not to re-open until Monday, the *Cocoanut day* holiday intervening. On the Banks re-opening, Exchange ruled a little firmer again, a few Merchants' Bills having come out for ready and forward delivery, and there having been no more Silver purchases reported. Rates opened firm at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits ready, and 1s. 3¼ to 5-32d. forward, a fair amount of the latter being placed; but for Bank remittance there was no enquiry, though 1s. 2¾d. for ready Telegraphic, 1s. 2 27-32d. for December transfer, add 1s. 2¾d. for January were obtainable. On Tuesday the market opened firm at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits for September delivery, 1s. 3 3-32d. to the end of the year, 1s. 3 1-8d. for January-February, and 1s. 3 5-32d. later, and a moderate supply of Mercantile Bills came out for all those deliveries for Bank Paper, 1-32d. higher than the above rates was done for early delivery, and 1s. 2 7-8d. was offered for January without finding buyers, and rates coming firmer from Calcutta they hardened here partially 1-32d. Yesterday there was again a firm feeling at opening at 1s. 2 23-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. to 13-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, ready, and 1s. 3¼d. to 5-32d. for next year's delivery. Very little business was reported either way, and at the close the market was a shade easier in the uncertainty prevailing as to the movement of the home authorities in matters affecting Exchange. On its being known that the Secretary of State had not allotted any Council Bills this week, rates steadied both here and in Calcutta. Opening quotations here this morning were 1s. 2 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand, with 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, Calcutta rates having been quoted 1-16d. higher than these; but, before long, quotations from the other side of India came stronger, and this market followed suit to a certain extent. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at the opening rates; but none coming out at the higher quotations, rates eased a little for Credits; the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 3 1-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 3d.
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 3 1-8d.
Do.	4 do.		1s. 3 3-16d.
Do.	6 do.		1s. 3 9-32d.
Credits	3 do.		1s. 3 9-32d.
Do.	6 do.		1s. 3 13-32d.
Documents	3 do.		1s. 3 5-16d.
Do.	6 do.		1s. 3 7-16d.
Francs	3 do.		161
Do.	6 do.		162

It now remains to be seen what the Secretary of State means to do in future, as the course of Exchange lies, to a great extent, with him *and his Council*. Telegrams from Washington have informed us that the American House of Representatives have passed the Bill for the repeal of the Sherman Act by a large majority; and that the prospects of the adoption of the Bill by the Senate were increasing. The Bill being repealed, Silver will naturally recede both in New York and London, and an import duty of some magnitude may now be a *necessity*; but the fact of no free coinage at any ratio being given in lieu of the Sherman Act, places India on a more favourable footing as regards our exports from here, and also as regards our China trade.

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 23rd August, 1893	1,32,66,000
Add—Silver received during the week	53,88,000
	1,86,54,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	16,01,000
	1,70,53,000
Bullion belonging to private Individuals	.....
	1,70,53,000
Last week	1,81,75,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak and falling last Friday, and a further decline of 5-16 per cent. was established in the price of Fours, at 105 3-16 for cash, and 105½ for the August settlement, at which the market left off. The new 3½ per cent. Loan was quoted at 96¼. The market was closed on Saturday for the *Cocoanut-day* holiday, and, on re-opening on Monday it was steady, at about the quotations for Fours at which it closed on Friday evening, say 105 3-16 for cash and the settlement, the September account being quoted at 104 13-16, these having been the final rates; with the new 3½ per cent. Loan still quoted at 96¼. On Tuesday the feeling was firm at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. advance on Monday's closing rates, this improvement having been maintained to the end, final quotations having been 105½ for cash and the settlement; and 104 15-16 for the September account. The tone of the market was firm again yesterday, and Tuesday's rates for Fours were maintained throughout the day to the close. The new 3½ per cent. Loan declined to 96. To-day having been the monthly settling day for Fours, a large ready business was done, say at 105 7-16, and afterwards at 105½, the market having become weak, the September account having been quoted at 105 1-16. A rally took place before the close, however, and the Money price left off at 105 9-16. The closing rate for the new 3½ per cent. Loan was 96¼.

The Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 1204. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 105.

SHARES have been hardly dealt in at all during the week under review, and the feeling of depression with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip continues to a great extent. Our quotations this evening are almost entirely the same as they were a week ago, the following being the only exceptions: Anglo-Indian Mill shares have advanced Rs. 3; Colaba Land and Mill, and Gulburga, Rs. 5 each; and Central India Rs. 10; while Luckmidas have declined Rs. 10; and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 15. New Bersr Press shares have declined Rs. 25. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 15 lower; National Bank have advanced Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a moderate wholesale demand for staple *Grey Goods* for the up-country markets during the past week, and rates have continued to be well maintained, though we cannot report any quotable advance; but retail purchases have been upon a very small scale. Stocks are in about the same state as they were a week ago. There has been no change of any importance in the position of *Bleached, Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods*, and prices are the same as on last Thursday. A moderate demand has been felt for *Locally-made Goods* at weakening rates, and stocks are increasing. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have been about 3,000 packages; and of *Local* some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist has remained quiet in tone with only a small business passing; but prices are all unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Monday were 8,500 bales, and Exchange had improved to Rs. 200; but rates have given way ½ to ¾ dollars per bale. This has somewhat disheartened China buyers, who have latterly curtailed their purchases of 10s., 12s. and 16s.; but rates, so far, are unaltered. The Sales for the week are put down at 4,000 bales; and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule		As.	4¾	to 4¼	per lb.
„	... ... „ 8s	„	„	4¼	„ 4½	„
„	... ... „ 10s	„	„	4 5-8	„ 5¼	„
„	... ... „ 12s	„	„	4¾	„ 5¾	„
„	... ... „ 16s	„	„	5¼	„ 5 13-16	„
„	... ... „ 20s	„	„	5¾	„ 6¼	„
„	... ... „ 24s	„	„	6	„ 6½	„
„	... ... „ 30s	„	„	7	„ 7¼	„
„	... ... „ 40s	„	„	7¾	„ 8	„

METAL.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* in a steady market, and at an advance of 2 to 4 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also steady, and higher to the same extent. Iron is steady and unchanged in value for all descriptions, moderate sales having been made during the week.

COAL is steady. Some resales of ready Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley have been made at from Rs. 16 to Rs. 16½, and Rs. 15½ per ton, respectively, owing to the continuance of the strike on the other side, sellers have been asking for Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley for September-October, and October-November shipment, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17, respectively. We quote ready:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15 per ton.
West do.	„ 15½ „
Australian	nominal
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 17 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—After the departure of last mail there was nothing doing in this staple for export, and little by the Mills, to the end of the week, Saturday having been a close native holiday. In the earlier part of the present week, however, a rather active demand, for the time of year, sprang up, more especially from shippers, in sympathy with improvement in New York and Liverpool, and a considerable business was done in a firm market, prices advancing Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Export enquiry fell off again yesterday, however, but the market remained steady at the previous advance, and local spinners took a moderate quantity of stuff from stock. The purchases for export during the week have aggregated about 3,000 bales consisting of Oomra, and Dhollera descriptions, Compta, and Bengals; while the Mills have taken about the same quantity of ready stuff of the same growths, and have contracted for a few hundred bales of Bengal, of the new crop, for delivery in January. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Rs. 2 higher than they were a week ago.

The telegrams received at the beginning of the week from the Cotton-growing districts reported a fall of rain over the whole of the area since the previous Thursday, including 2 inches at Beawar in the Bengal circle, and 3¼ inches at Bhownugger circle, in both of which districts a further fall had been much needed. The plants were in flower and flourishing in all the districts of the Oomra circle; at Broach, also, the crop was doing well, and the plants could scarcely look better than they did. In parts of the Bengal, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles, however, more rain was wanted.

This morning's messages advise a moderate fall of rain over the whole of the Dhollera circle, and though still insufficient in the Wudwan district, it had done much good to the crop, which was flourishing in all the other districts of this circle, as it was also over the rest of the Cotton area, the flowering of the plants being advanced at Dhulia, in the Oomra circle, and showing bolls at Barsee.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—Per lb.	C. & F.
Broach Good	Rs.	205—3 31-32d.
Bengal Fine	„	191—3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	184—3 9-16d.
Do. Good	„	174—3 13-32d.
Dhollera Fine	„	205—3 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	„	195—3 25-32d.
Do. Good	„	187—3d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	182—3 17-32d.
Oomrawuttee „	„	194—3 25-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	204—3 15-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	193—3d.
S G Dharwar Good	„	198—3 27-32d.
Westerns „	„	181—3d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	5,478	1,357	5,376
From 1st Jan. to 30th August	1,495,912	1,602,535	1,792,478
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	2,098	764	603
From 1st Jan. to 30th August	737,980	844,312	972,182
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,002	2,019	3,634
From 1st Jan. to 30th August	133,391	139,124	109,955

WHEAT.—There was no change in the position of this article in the latter past of last week, business having been further curtailed by a native holiday: but within the last few days there has been more enquiry from shippers, though at rather lower rates for *Pessy* and *Delhi* at our quotations, and a moderate business has transpired, the tone of the market remaining quiet.

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 3 15-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-3-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3-15-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-2-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-0	„
Hard Red	„ 3-11-0	„

SEEDS.—This market became firm in tone in the earlier part of this week, and considerable transactions were reported, while *Linseed* advanced a little in value but, on the whole, the feeling has not been more than steady, with a moderate business passing; and yesterday part of the previous advance in the price of *Linseed* was lost; other descriptions being unchanged. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-2-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-8-0 to „ 6-11-0 „
Do. Red do.	„ 6-2-6 to „ 6- 4-0 „

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	46,977	192,007	296,688
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th August	5,525,931	8,686,114	11,325,280
Linseed for the week	21,250	22,682	37,275
do. from 1st January to 30th August	3,906,092	3,435,341	4,273,806
Rapeseed for the week	42,072	24,580	20,999
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th August	3,990,996	1,321,314	1,254,371
Gingellyseed for the week	196	1,857	1,243
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th August	944,946	857,067	970,047

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	53,640	126,882	93,016
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th August	4,155,390	8,093,914	10,114,106
Linseed for the week	24,0 2	31,249	8,223
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th August	3,575,676	3,282,903	3,938,296
Rapeseed for the week	40,642	35,682	6,504
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th August	3,581,476	1,047,678	1,147,689
Gingellyseed for the week	4,665	2,642	604
do. from 1st Jan. to 30th August	1,124,890	943,246	1,024,582

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DARLING—August 31, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of J. F. Darling, of a son.

NASIK.

DEATH.

HAYWARD—August 25, at Nasik, Geoffrey, infant son of M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—August 23, at Kaninugger, the wife of Peter W Barker, of a son (premature y).

SIM—August 25, at Willow Bank Range, Simla, the wife of Robt B Sim, B R M Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PEMBERTON-PIGOTT—WILKINSON—August 23, at All Saints' Church, Palghat, by the Rev W L Prichat Shaw, Robert Edward, son of Colonel E C Pemberton-Pigott, late of the Essex Regt. to Maude Alice, daughter of the late A T Wilkinson, C E, Madras Railway.

DEATH.

BARKER—August 23, at Kaninugger, the infant son of Peter W and Edith M Barker.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

LORD SALISBURY should not forget the well-known dictum of a distinguished Professor: "Always verify your quotations." Had his lordship observed that golden aphorism he would not have addressed to the *Spectator* a letter, which the editor of that journal was astute enough to publish under the heading "Lord Salisbury and the *Bombay Gazette*." That intelligent weekly professed to have found in the *Asiatic Quarterly* of July a quotation from the *Bombay Gazette*, affirming that "Lord Salisbury three years ago came to an understanding with M. Waddington by which India was to occupy the Shan States between India and the North-East Frontier of Siam, though claimed by the latter country, while *France was to have all the left bank of the Mekong.*" The *Spectator*, though exemplarily moral, is also highly philosophical, and did not express the least tremor of regret that such "an arrangement of partition" had apparently been come to. The editor thought the arrangement the most natural thing in the world, and seemed glad to think that it had been effected by the late Foreign Minister. He added that "all that need be done is to see that the new frontiers are clearly stated, 'buffer' States with ragged edges being the curse of diplomacy." In effect the *Spectator* hinted that the "ragged edges" should be rounded off and the buffer reduced to reasonable dimensions, so that it might not prove a curse to French and Indian diplomacy. Lord Salisbury, having read the above statement, somewhat precipitately came to the conclusion that it accurately expressed what the magazine had quoted from the *Bombay Gazette*, and he wrote the following letter to the Editor of the *Spectator*:—

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement, quoted by you in the *Spectator* of July 22 from Indian papers to the effect that "Lord Salisbury, three years ago, came to an understanding with M. Waddington by which India was to occupy the Shan States between Burmah and the North-East Frontier of Siam, though claimed by the latter country, while France was to have all the left bank of the Mekong."

Will you allow me to say that this is a mistake? No understanding on this subject was come to between M. Waddington and myself.—I am, Sir, &c.,

SALISBURY.

Hatfield House, Hatfield, July 25.

To this letter was appended the following editorial note:—

We are glad to find from Lord Salisbury's letter that the statement of the *Bombay Gazette*, which we quoted with all reserve (!) has no basis of fact, and that our hands are in no way tied by a diplomatic understanding.—Editor, *Spectator*.

In another note the editor recurs to the subject: "It is to be noted that Lord Salisbury in another column of our issue of to-day denies the story of the *Bombay Gazette* that three years ago he made a *partition arrangement* with M. Waddington."

The fact is as Lord Salisbury very correctly stated. It was "a mistake" to say—as the *Spectator* represented—that he had made an arrangement three years ago, that as a set-off to our acquisition of certain Shan States France was to have all the left bank of the Mekong. We never made such a statement, and the *Asiatic Quarterly* never alleged that we had made it. Here is the passage; it appears at page sixty-four of the July *Quarterly*: "The *Bombay Gazette* thus explains the mystery of our conduct towards Siam and the easy confidence of the French. 'Lord Rosebery has notified to the Government of Siam that Great Britain will not interfere in the dispute between France and Siam. It can easily be understood that the British Government would abstain from so remote and so dubious a quarrel. . . But in point of fact an understanding was arrived at between Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington some three years ago, by which on the one hand the right of India to occupy the Shan States between Burmah and the North-East Frontier of Siam, and claimed by the latter country, was conceded, and on the other the claim of the Empire of Annam, which is a French Protectorate, to control the Laotian country lying between the Annamese Hills parallel to the coast and the Mekong, was recognised by the British Foreign Office. This country appears never to have been under any regular administration, either Annamese or Siamese. It is the Hinterland of Annam.' It is strange that no newspaper in England should have pointed out the above significant facts.—*Ed.*" There is no question whatever that in the year 1893 the British Foreign Office was pre-occupied with the Siamese question which arose through the acquisition by India of certain Shan States in the doubtful region between Burmah and Siam. Certain Siamese mandarins had been arrested by British Indian officers, and deported under escort, as intruders in the Shan States in question. After much discussion an understanding was arrived at, as we stated above, between Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington. India retained certain of the Shan States, and the Shan territory west of the Mekong was restored to Siam, while the French claim to an equivalent rectification in the region between Annam Hills and the Mekong was not disputed. We never stated that a partition arrangement had been come to under which France would have all the left bank of the Mekong. That assertion, as Lord Salisbury correctly states, was a mistake; but it was not our mistake, but that of the *Spectator*.

We had no thought of imputing it as a fault to the late Foreign Minister and M. Waddington, that they arrived at an understanding in regard to what our contemporary is pleased to designate the "ragged frontiers" of the unlucky Kingdom which the annexation of Upper Burmah was destined to make the buffer State between two overwhelmingly formidable neighbours. That the ragged edges should be pared away was a matter of course, and as the operation was not likely to be deferred very long, it was the part of wisdom to see that it might be effected with the minimum of friction. The French Foreign Office, indeed, at one moment conceived the idea that the simplest way to set to work to get rid of ragged frontiers for good and all, would be to draw a line through mid-Siam from north to south, Great Britain taking all the territory to the west of the line, and France what happened to be on the left of it. The chief fault of this plan was that which often mars French projects of the kind—it was more logical than practical. British and French territory alike would have had no natural frontier, and it would be difficult to see how science could have been called in to make an artificial boundary secure, without an expenditure out of all proportion to a half share in the spoils of Siam. It is a mistake to suppose that the foreign commerce of that Kingdom would recoup the cost of the military follies which would be entailed by the necessity of guarding a thousand miles of intangible line drawn through defunct Siam. The year's trade of Bangkok, and there is little at any other port, is about the ninety-fifth part of the foreign trade of Bombay. It can scarcely be said to be a growing trade. The imports for 1892 amounted to only one million three hundred thousand pounds, a decline of a hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling on that of 1891. There was a decline of shipping amounting to ten per cent. on that of the previous year, and forty-seven per cent. on that of 1890. The explanation is that rice is the principal export, and as the crop was short, the whole trade of the country, export and import, fell off. There is a trade in teak, but it is costly and precarious, having to compete with the well-organised Burmese teak trade. It is true that recently a system of canals has been constructed to lead water from the Menam, which will add a million acres to the area under rice cultivation. But Lower Burmah will still remain the great emporium whence the world will receive its rice supply. Siam is a goose that will never lay golden eggs; and it is not worth the killing. It is certainly not worth a war between France and England, which would cost a thousand millions sterling, if it came to a second campaign. Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery deserve praise, not blame, for keeping their heads in this Siam imbroglio. It would be well if M. Develle would strive to take the same matter-of-fact view of the business, and recognise that a further slice of Siam will not be a whit more profitable than Cambodia, Annam, and Tonking have proved to France and Frenchmen

THE good news that the Secretary of State has at length given heed to remonstrances from India, and sold no Council Bills on Wednesday had an immediate effect on the rate of exchange, which has improved to 1s. 3 1-32d. or demand bills, while forward bills in Calcutta were sold yesterday at 1s. 4d. Tenders to the amount of forty lakhs were submitted but none being over 1s. 2¾d. they were not accepted. Large purchases of four per cent. Government paper are being made, which is accounted for by an improvement in the price of that paper in Loudon to £65 13-16ths—a rise of £1. There are indications of a return of confidence, and a gradual resumption of exports is generally anticipated. Gambling in the import of silver has ceased, partly owing to apprehension of a sudden fall in the value of the metal if the Sherman Act be repealed, but chiefly to a belief that the Government of India will impose an import duty on silver bullion. The Government of India have withdrawn ninety-five lakhs from the Bank of Bengal, proceeds of the recent three and a-half crore loan. This withdrawal will naturally produce a certain stringency in the money market on the Bengal side, which is expected to have an influence on the Bombay market. Conjoined with the cessation of the payment, at market rates, for the silver imported by the Banks, and the stoppage of the speculative imports of silver for free coinage in the mints of the Native States, and for up-country dealers, the stringency of the money market will have the effect of raising exchange still further—if the Secretary of State does not again "let go" and demoralise business centres. It will be observed that Sir David Barbour stated yesterday, in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay's interpellation, that the Government do not regard the difficulties which have retarded the operation of the measures adopted with a view to remedy the fluctuations of exchange as affording any ground for discouragement. Those difficulties will, the Government feel confident, disappear in due time. Equal confidence is felt that eventually a gold standard will be effectively established.

PALANPUR, a model State, is still rejoicing over the decoration of his Highness Shri Sher Mahomed Khanji with the Knighthood of the Indian Empire as the most important and prominent among the noteworthy events of its past year. But more important to the commercial mind is the commencement of the construction of the Palanpur-Deesa-Railway branch. This work, and the contribution towards a new hospital, a jail, and a girls' school, made such a heavy drain on the exchequer, that we find his Highness had through pecuniary inconvenience to abandon his long-cherished desire of completing his travels in northern India. He hopes, however, when the financial condition of the State makes it convenient, to complete his travels, and this at no very distant date. In many another State the Raja would have travelled, and works of public utility would have waited his Highness' pleasure. In Palanpur, as in Radhanpur, the system of enforced labour known as *veith* has been abandoned, and men who were compelled to work for the Durbar and some of its officials gratis are now being paid fair wages at rates fixed by the Durbar. In Palanpur they are fairly prosperous, though they pay tribute to the Gaekwar. The area is over three thousand square miles, but as to the population the authorities are apparently indifferent, since the report makes no mention of the subject. A portion of the State is covered by hills and jungles, and the forests are very profitable. Indiscriminate felling has been stopped, plantations of teak have been laid out, and altogether prospects are bright. In Radhanpur, trees will not grow, though they never tire of planting them, and as quickly as the ungenerous soil allows them to die others are put in their places. But in Palanpur they grow luxuriantly. The one municipality the latter State claims is being placed on a better footing every year; but the improvement of the roads try the municipality very sorely. The land is high; the plinths of the buildings low, the site of the city uneven, so that they have come to look upon the task of road-making as next to impossible. Education is making progress, and a girls' school has already been opened. No mail robbery whatever took place during the year we are told, and as for barwatias, writes the Dewan, there are fortunately none, and therefore he has nothing to say on outlawry. Altogether the past year was most eventful in Palanpur. In its annals are included the decoration of the Ruler, the abolition of *veith*, the passing of a Limitation Act, the opening of the Goodfellow Hospital, and the Scott Girls' School, the completion of the new jail, the introduction of the Bighoti system of assessment and the termination of the Palanpur-Danta Commission's labours.

THE prevalence of fevers with fatal results in the Punjab has become alarming, and is made the subject of a long minute in the review of the Sanitary Administration Report. Though something may be due to insanitary surroundings of the people's dwellings, it is felt that no practicable scheme of village sanitation would be likely to remove the causes except to a small extent. Schemes such as would finally remove causes of fever would be of such a costly description, that poor communities like those in the Punjab could not afford to pay for them. So, unfortunately, the people must continue to suffer. Still it is believed that the main cause of the increase of fever is to be found in the climate, the saturation of the subsoil and swamping of the surface, which in all years, but specially those with a heavy rainfall, prevail for long periods are over extensive tracts of country, and which unfortunately considerably aggravated by canal irrigation. It has been found that in districts where the subsoil is drained by canals spleen disease has diminished, and it is believed that by carrying out such works fevers would be less prevalent. This, therefore, is to be done as funds will allow, though no hope is held out that funds will be available soon. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that if fever cannot be prevented it can be mitigated, and with this object in view he makes various suggestions for the consideration of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The most remarkable feature of the case is not that fever prevails so extensively among the natives of the province, but that it should prove so fatal to them. Europeans and Eurasians suffer very severely, but very rarely die of it. Proper nourishment, efficient medical treatment, and careful nursing account for this. The native, as the Lieutenant-Governor recognises, is left pretty much to his fate. When ill he is starved, supplied with nothing but water, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that not only should quinine be distributed systematically and free of charge, but medical officers should enquire into and report upon the manner in which patients are treated, so that means for improvement may be decided upon.

THE collections of income-tax in the Punjab for the first time in history have exceeded the estimates, and the local Government is jubilant over the fact. Particularly delighted is the Lieutenant-Governor, inasmuch as the Financial Commissioner attributes the increase entirely to more careful management, and not to any undue harshness of assessment. The total number of assessment has increased by four hundred and fifty-nine, while in the list of those assessed in the lowest grade there were but seven new names. Of the total number of objections lodged sixty-nine per cent. were rejected over the province, but in four districts the percentage of objections rose above eighty per cent. The Financial Commissioner has explanations to offer which are deemed satisfactory. In one district it is due to the litigious character of the people and to the leniency of the Commissioner in the other three.

MR. A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY has been permitted to resign the Civil Service from August 15.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Malda, under the command of Captain John Nash, which arrived here on the 30th ultimo, from Calcutta *via* Coast ports, experienced strong wind with heavy sea on the Orissa coast, and moderate with heavy swell from the west with passing showers on the Malabar coast. The same Company's steamer Byculla, Captain H. B. C. Plommer, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Akyab, experienced ordinary monsoon with heavy swell and rain.

WE regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang is seriously ill as to cause grave anxiety amongst his friends. He is under the treatment of Drs. Sydney Smith, Balchandra K. Bhatwadekar, Shantaram, and De Souza. Mr. Telang had applied for one year's leave on account of his illness, which grew more serious on Tuesday last when he became unconscious, and since then he has been lying in a state of a collapse.

THE presidential assault-at-arms will take place at Poona, on and from Tuesday, 14th November, to Saturday, 18th November, inclusive. Candidates and judges are to report themselves at 11-30 a.m. on

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE THIRD READING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Courtney then brought forward a motion for its rejection.

A division of the House will be taken on Friday night.

LATER.

A notable feature in last night's debate in the Commons was the acceptance of the Home Rule Bill by Mr. John Redmond as a mere instalment, the financial clauses of which, he said, would end in national bankruptcy.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN FRENCH AND ITALIAN WORKMEN.

ROME, Aug. 30.

The bitterness between the French and Italians still continues, and the workmen in several towns in France are driving out the Italians.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE SHERMAN REPEAL ACT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

The Senate to-day commenced the debate on the Bill for the Repeal of the Sherman Act introduced by Senator Voorhees, which is similar to that passed by the House of Representatives.

Senator Sherman spoke in support of the Repeal Bill.

Senator White denied that the Sherman Act had caused the present depression in trade. He advocated the issue of bonds to provide against deficit, and declared it was quite safe to coin the surplus silver in the Treasury.

THE SHERMAN ACT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

The only difference between the Sherman Act Repeal Bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Voorhees, and the one passed by the House of Representatives is that the former contains a declaration in favor of bimetallism.

THE CYCLONE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The cyclone in the South has ruined the cotton crops in the coast Counties of Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The deaths are announced of General Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, and Colonel Francis Clarke.

THE SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

THE REPLY OF SIR DAVID BARBOUR TO THE HON'BLE MR. MACKAY'S INTERPELLATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

At the Viceregal Legislative Council to-day, in answer to the Hon. Mr. Mackay's question, Sir David Barbour said that it was a fact that representations had been made to the Government of India regarding the action of the Secretary of State in not fixing some minimum for the sale of Council drafts during the present dull season. These representations have been considered by the Government of India, and communications have passed between the Secretary of State and the Government by telegraph and the correspondence has on the subject not yet closed.

The Government of India wish to add that a misapprehension appears to exist regarding the recent action in connection with the Indian currency. The avowed object of the Government in closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver was to alter the Indian monetary standard from silver to gold, but it was expressly stated that it was not intended for the present to do more than stop the free coinage of silver, and as a provisional arrangement to provide for the issue of rupees at the mints in exchange for gold at the rate of sixteenpence per rupee.

The object of providing for the issue of rupees in exchange for gold at the above rate was to prevent any great or sudden rise of exchange, and Government did not undertake either to establish sixteenpence as a permanent ratio between gold and silver, or to establish any other permanent ratio immediately. The Government of India must point out that no encouragement was given to the idea that a gold standard would be immediately and effectively established. Sir David Barbour added that the Government sympathise with those people who find anxieties inseparable from business greatly aggravated by the uncertainty which prevail, as to the future course of exchange. The Government regret the fluctuation and evils to which it has given rise, but in their opinion nothing that has occurred since June last affords ground for holding that the gold standard cannot be effectively established in India. It was foreseen that difficulties might be encountered, and would have to be overcome in carrying out the measure. The actual occurrence of these difficulties should not be a ground for discouragement, especially when it is remembered that time and circumstances have been especially unfavourable, and have tended to retard the full operation of the measure. There is, therefore, good reason to hope that difficulties which have arisen will in due time disappear.

THE MAHALS OF CUTTACK.

The Hon. Mr. Miller's Bill relating to the Tributary Mahals of Cuttack will be taken under consideration of the Council on the 21st September.

It will not be placed before a Select Committee.

THE EXCISE BILL PASSED.

Sir David Barbour's Excise Bill met with no opposition, and was declared passed.

CHIN HILLS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 29.

It is probable that the Chief Commissioner of Burma and Mr. Symes, Chief Secretary, will tour in the Chin Hills during the approaching cold season.

A TRAGIC EVENT.

Mr. E. C. Elliot, Executive Engineer, employed on the construction of the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway, was shot, on Wednesday morning, by one Hawkins, an Eurasian Engineer, on the works. Hawkins first fired a revolver bullet into Mr. Elliot's back, then another shot into his chest as he turned, and a third when Mr. Elliot was on the ground. Hawkins has been arrested by the Rampur authorities. Mr. Elliot's body was taken to Moradabad for burial.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The starting of the Durand Mission continues to be a-thing of the extremest doubt. The question as to when Sir Mortimer Durand will arrive at Peshawar is distinctly in the clouds. No information is available as to when a guard from the Amir will be ready at Lundi Kotal, and consequently no one knows the exact date of the starting of the Mission.

AFFAIRS AT KHELAT.

It is reported that no British troops will proceed to Khelat, but that the Agent and a British escort of two Companies will visit the country later. General Lenk will probably accompany him. Troops detailed for the expedition were all inspected on Wednesday by the General.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

The Bombay Legislative Council held its meeting to-day. Proceedings were opened by answering the questions on the agenda paper. The question by the Honorable Mr. Ranade on the newly-sanctioned scheme of exchange compensation allowances to European and Eurasian officers of Government was brought on. He asked if any approximate estimate had been made of the probable or maximum amount of such compensation, and whether an additional charge was to be met out of the provincial assigned revenues in cases where salaries of officers were chargeable to provincial accounts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor said that Government had at present no information on the subject beyond what was contained in the resolution of the Government of India.

The chief business before the meeting was to receive and amend the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to alter the present Bombay Municipal Act, with regards to the disposition of Municipal cash balances.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, in bringing forward the Bill for second reading said, that the discussion in the public press on the Bill had also affected the discussions of the Select Committee. The power now conferred by the Act was that the Municipal Commissioner, in deciding that money could not be favourably invested, was unable to give effect to his decision unless his opinion was concurred in by the Standing Committee. If his opinion was concurred in, then the Standing Committee might from time to time select any Bank in the City of Bombay at which to deposit moneys, but then the selection was to be controlled by the Corporation. These enlarged powers were only given with regard to deposits and not to investments which as formerly could only be in public securities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham supported the Bill and quite failed to understand the attitude of the members who generally represented and supported the principles of local self-government. Such opposition was only an instance of what took place when the rhetoric of the platform was confounded with responsibility.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal made a long speech, in which he gave his opinion that the important changes introduced into the Bill, since it was first brought forward, indicated that the law recognised in a distinct manner the position and responsibility of the Corporation as trustees for the rate-payers. It was a curious fact and opposed to prudence, that while the general public were moving in the direction of the Bank of Bombay as a haven of refuge, legislature was trying to empower the Corporation to move in quite a contrary direction. If the Bill had, whilst giving extended power to the Corporation, carried with it extended responsibility, and made the Corporators responsible for the loss he would have supported it. At present they were practically irresponsible for the consequences of their votes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta considered the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal's remarks as of an astonishing character, and thought he was wanting in the grasp of the chief principles on which local self-government was founded. He was perfectly certain that the Corporation was as capable as the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal in discovering the fact that Exchange Banks did not offer as good security as the Bombay Bank.

The Hon'ble Mr. Batty explained at length the legal aspect of the Bill, which, he said, simply put the Corporation in a position of an ordinary trustee of funds.

The second reading of the Bill was then carried, and the Council next proceeded to consider the Bill in detail.

The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Pudumjee was lost; and that of the Hon'ble Messrs. Setalwad, Javerilal, and Husein Beg withdrawn. The amendments to the Bill were of an unimportant nature, dealing mostly with legal technicalities. The Bill will be brought forward to-morrow for third reading.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 30.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Aug. 31.

The steamer Oceana, left here at 4 p.m. to-day.

The steamer Surat, left here at 1 p.m. to-day, for Bombay.

HONGKONG, Aug. 31.

The steamer Ravenna, left here this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Giana, Captain Sturlese, left Aden for Bombay, on the 30th instant, at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2¾

The Manchester Market has been firm and more inquiry.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	34¼

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. G. CARNEGY, Adjutant Marine Battalion, has been granted leave for a year.

CAPTAIN W. O. M. MOSSE, I.S.C., has been granted leave for two months, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANTS H. W. COBHAM and R. W. Nicholson, I.S.C., have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

THE following promotions in the Public Works (Military Department) are notified in succession to Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Dowling, retired: Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. Banks to be Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain; Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Dickie to be Assistant; Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant G. H. Johnson to be Assistant Commissary; Conductor J. Simon to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and Lieutenant; Sub-Conductor Grant to be Conductor, Sergeant Goodwin to the Sub-Conductor.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain P. F. Creery, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr K Mull	Lt T M Langton
Mr Gulabsingh	Mr E Yes
Mr F G Selby	Lt H G Beun
Col H L Nutt	Captain C Oldham
Miss Frost	Major C A K Hall
Lt J R Hudson	Mr C Knight
Mr Marshall	Mr O E Gibbons
Mrs Conry	Lt G S Morris
Mr A C McIver	Mr H MacLaughlin
Mr C W Oliver	Miss Argus

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E W M Hughes	Captain J Fair
Maj Reilly	Mr J S E Walker
Capt A L Hughes	Lt W S Saunders
Mr H S Davies	Capt Campbell

FOR ADEN.

Maj C Trower	Mr H C O'Brien
Mr Johnson	Mr Descoures

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.

Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.

With effect from Friday, the 1st September, the tariff charges per word in messages to Foreign countries will be the same as those in force before the 1st August. Therefore the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be Rs. 3 and Annas 5 via Suez and Teheran, and Rs. 3 via Turkey.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN spite of the fact that, long after our transfrontier correspondence had announced the death of General Ghulam Haider, Orakzai, the Amir's Commander-in-Chief in Turkistan, official news from Kabul continued to describe the General still living, and even announced his movements, we believe that he really died of fever as stated and was succeeded by General Mir Ata Khan, Hirati, the conqueror of the Hazaras, last year.

MR. CHALK, managing director of the Madras Tramway, on his arrival in Madras, will call a meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of appointing a local board. It is stated that this question has been under the consideration of the director at home for some time, and would have been settled but for the difficulty in connection with the extension of the concession.

AT the request of the Travancore Government, application has been made to the Secretary of State by the Madras Government to secure the services of a gentleman as Professor of Chemistry in his Highness the Maharajah's College at Trivandrum. The College has already two Professors from Europe, one being from the Edinburgh University, and the other from the University of Oxford, and the Durbar has now requested that the third Professor now required may be selected from among the graduates of Cambridge, as that University enjoys a very high reputation as a school of science.

MR. REDDY BRANSON, on behalf of himself and the other residents in Teynampet, has written to the President of the Municipality protesting against a tank in that district being filled up with Municipal sweepings, as it is likely to have a prejudicial effect on the public health, the tank being converted into a very hotbed of disease. Mr. Branson has, we believe referred to the death of Mr. T. A. Taylor and to the opinion of Dr. Nield Cook, the Municipal Sanitary Officer, and has given notice that if the sweepings, which are stated to be of the same character as those deposited near Mr. Taylor's house, are not forthwith removed, legal proceedings will be instituted against the Municipality.

MR. F. J. A. HILL, Chief Account Officer, Customs, Salt, and Opium, has been allowed a year's furlough.

MR. V. E. DE BROE has been appointed vice-chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, vice Mr. R. N. Coghlan.

THE Rev. T. C. Shepherd, M.A., Chaplain of Hyderabad, has been granted two months' privilege leave.

LETTERS have been published recommending the employment of Dogras in the service of the Kashmir administration, and it is the only Dogra Raj, and the one therefore to which the Dogra community naturally look for favour and advancement. The reply to these recommendations have always been that, as a community the Dogras are too backward for office in a progessive administration which, like that, of Kashmir and Jammu at present, is modelled upon the British administration in India. To a great extent this is true no doubt, but there is at least one Dogra who is qualified to do good work in the judicial line for the Kashmir State. It is against our custom to make personal recommendations, but we can make an exception in favour of Pundit Maghar Ram Dogra, who is now a pleader in the Gurdaspur District, but whose writings show him to be a man of sound views and independent ideas. The appointment of an educated representative of the kind would be an encouragement to the Dogras of Kashmir, with whose cause the Pundit has so strongly identified himself in his writings, and it would also, we think, be made for the good of the State.

ANGLO-INDIAN NATURE, sharing characteristics which are common to humanity at large, will generally, of course, be inclined to disparage the thing it possesses as compared to that it has not; and on this ground to suppose that in some way ice-consumers in England, who are supplied with the pure natural product of Norway or the Canadian lakes, are better off than we who have to cool our soda-water as best we can with machine-made ice, vaguely under suspicion of being contaminated with sulphuric acid or ammonia. The Lancet, however, has just recorded some investigations which have been carried on in London with the view of determining the respective merits of machine-made and Norwegian ice, as regarded from the bacteriological point of view. It turns out that natural ice, even from the pure regions of Scandinavia, yields to the bacteriologist from 400 to 700 germs per cubic centimetre. On the other hand, the machine-made ice was practically free from all bacteria. Of course the quality of food is not really impaired by bacteria. Popular superstitions on this head are very misleading. Bacteria, if of the right brand, are amongst the most beneficial articles of consumption for the human system, but undeniably they have got a bad name, and for choice people will prefer to have their ice by itself, and if it is necessary to assimilate bacteria, to see that they get the right sort prescribed by the wisdom of the faculty.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s approximate earnings for the week ended 12th August, were Rs. 9,911-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 9,272-0-0. Increase, Rs. 639-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 12th August, 1893 Rs. 194-5-4. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 181-12-10. Increase, Rs. 12-8-6. Receipts from 1st July to 12th August 1893, Rs. 65,180-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 64,032-0-0. Increase, Rs. 1,148-0-0.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 19th of August, were Rs. 7,95,183. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,01,470. Increase, Rs. 93,713. Miles open for the week ended 19th of August 1893. 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the week ended 19th of August, 1893, Rs. 494. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 436. Increase, Rs. 58. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 19th of August 1893, Rs. 57,13,341. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 20th August, 1892, Rs. 51,81,450. Increase, Rs. 5,31,891.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 19th of August were Rs. 3,900. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 3,631. Increase, Rs. 329 Miles open for the week ended 19th of August 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for the week ended 19th of August 1893, Rs. 178. Corresponding week last year, Rs 163. Increase, Rs. 15. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 19th of August 1893, Rs. 31,243. From 1st July, 1892, to 20th August, 1892, Rs. 36,143. Decrease, Rs. 4,897.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 19th of August, were Rs. 19,925. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 16,953. Increase, Rs. 2,972. Miles open for the week ended 19th of August, 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open for the week ended 19th of August, 1893, Rs. 123. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 105. Increase, Rs. 18. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 19th August, 1893, Rs. 1,47,385. From 1st July, 1892, to 20th August, 1892, Rs. 1,33,545. Increase, Rs. 16,840.

A CHECK is to be given to the highly coloured promises usually set forth in recruiting advertisements, by which intending recruits are led to expect advantages, that subsequently prove more or less illusory. The Secretary for War informed an honourable member a short time ago in the house of Commons, that "his attention had been drawn to these glaring recruiting advertisements, which stated that the soldier would, amongst other advantages be well fed and well clothed. He was of opinion that these advertisements required some modifications as to certain of the phrases, because although expressing what was true, they were capable of being taken in a misleading sense. He would direct that these modifications should be made." An intending recruit, when reading these tempting advertisements does not know that when enlisted he will have to pay for his daily subsistence, with the exception of a pound of bread and three quarters of a pound of beef, all his other edible necessaries being procured out of his daily shilling.

THE omission of a *minus* sign in the monthly accounts of the Government of India in the *Gazette of India* make it appear that there was a surplus of revenue of 81 lakhs during July: whereas there was a deficit of that amount. This, however, is 48 lakhs better than the same month last year. So far this year's accounts up to the end of July are ; and lakhs better than last year. As, moreover, were 119 David Barbour budgetted for a deficit for over, Sir greater than last year, and as last year's de 54 lakhs one of figures only, we have no reason deficit was over the condition of the finances of India y to howl at.

THE Madras Government, in reviewing Annual Inspection Report for the year 1892 the Madras Artillery Volunteers with the Provisional Commander-in-Chief's remarks, has stated that, the Report on the whole is satisfactory. With reference to the remarks of the Inspecting Officer that Government servants were refused leave in certain Departments even when men were in Camp of Exercise for practice, Government has drawn the attention of all heads of Departments to its recent Order on the subject and trusts that, in future leave will be granted to all Volunteers who are Government servants.

THE Lahore paper hopes it is true that the Amir has ordered his private secretary, Munshi Sultan Muhammad, Lahori, in future to have translations prepared of articles in Anglo-Indian newspapers referring to Afghanistan. Previously it was the custom, our contempory believes, for these to be translated to His Highness verbally, thus leaving to the translator every opportunity to put any meaning he chose into harmless passages. What we desire to see is a strong and united Afghanistan under the Amir's rule, and any offence that may be fouud in our remarks of Afghan affairs can be only due to misunderstanding on one side or the other. Another matter in which the relations of the Anglo-Indian press towards Afghanistan could be much improved is the attitude of hostility which the authorities in that country maintain towards newswriters. Such an attitude defeats its own object. A free press in India requires Afghan news, and it will always get the best that it can. By endeavouring to suppres news-writing, an Afghan ruler only throws the work more and more into the hands of those who are hostile to him. If, on the other hand, newswriters were allowed to correspond freely, papers in India would be enabled to balance one side against the other and so arrive at the truth, whose publication ought to hurt nobody but evil doers. The foregoing remarks apply almost equally to native States, whence newspaper correspondence is generally carried on *sub rosa* and with a mischievous motive.

THE administration report of the Madras Harbour Works for the year 1892-93, shows that the progress made during that year towards the reconstruction of the harbour, was confined to the construction of the massive pier heads for completing the harbour with an eastern entrance of 520 feet in width, with a minimum depth of 39 feet of water, at De Havilland's mean sea-level. The general section of the harbour walls has been widened and deepened, until a section of 38 feet wide and 40 feet deep below sea-level has been reached. To this increased width and depth is attributed the small progress apparently made to each pier head above sea-level. In reality, "heavier and more difficult work has been done in founding each pier head, at this greater depth," The total length of the north pier, inclusive of the pier head on the 31st March 1893, was 3,753½ feet from the commencement of the concrete block work on shore, leaving 20½ feet of superstructure to be set before the point is reached at which the caisson is to terminate the north pier head. The total length of the south pier, inclusive of the pier heads on the same date, was 3,846½ feet from the commencement of the concrete block on shore; leaving a length of 47½ feet of block work to be built before the cylindrical head is reached. The net outlay during the year was Rs. 2,56,019. The total expenditure up to the end of the official year was Rs. 1,19, 38,529, against the total estimated cost of 1,23,83,386. A new building was designed and erected during the last official year, at a cost of Rs. 6,962, as the Harbour Master's offices on the beach.

REFERRING to the marriage which recently took place at Mandalay of the daughter of the P. M. O., Surg.-Col. Bateman, with Major Greenfield, and the interest which it excited in the station, a correspondent remarks in a contemporary:—"Eight years nearly have passed over Mandalay since its annexation, but not half that number of weddings have been celebrated. Funerals alas! have more than monopolised their share of attention, as the cantonment cemetery silently testifies to. Disease and dacoits have conspired to detain many an official deserving of a better resting place in the soil of Mandalay." But the tide should now have turned. First the pioneer, then the policeman, and after that the wedding, and civilisation may be said to have taken root. With Miss Bateman's wedding, let us hope, Mandalay has entered on a future history of good fortune.

THE extra annual cost of the Public Works Department reorganisation scheme will, it is believed, amount to some 4½ or five lakhs of rupees.

SANCTION has been accorded to the construction in the Kidderpur Dockyard, at an estimated cost of Rs. 37,990, of a schooner for light duties at the spit, near the entrance of the Rangoon river.

WASPS are unpleasantly numerous in England this summer, and more troublesome than usual. The banks of rivers and streams seem to be the favourite spots for nests, and river picnics are carried out under most trying conditions. The gardeners and fruit growers all over the country have been greatly plagued, tons of plums and pears having been eaten by these troublesome depredators. The surest way of destroying a nest is to pour tar into it. This not only destroys the insects, but also the grubs. Sulphur stupefies, but does not always kill. Many of the wasps are of a smallar and darker kind (Vespa Britannica) than the ordinary species. The nests of these wasps are often found in bushes and under buildings, built of paper, wood, and similar substances. At Oxford, a very beautiful nest has been secured by a naturalist by placing a supply of different-coloured papers for the use of the wasps.

PREPARATIONS are being made in Vienna and Budapest, a Vienna Correspondent informs us, for the German Emperor's autumn visit, which is intended to be a particularly friendly one. The Emperor William will arrive in Vienna on the 26th September. He will reside at Schonbrunn for a couple of days, and will then go with the Emperor and Court to Budapest, which he has not before visited. Here he will be given a particularly warm reception, will stay several days, and then continue his journey with the Emperor to attend the great autumn manœuvres.

THE improved barrel organ has been in the Law Courts once more. This time it was not indicted as a nuisance, but sued for infringement of copyright. The Paris Tribunal of Commerce has had before it a manufacturer called Ulmann, who deals in long strips of perforated cardboard, which revolve round a cylinder and play copyrighted tunes. These instruments appeared in the record as "pianistas," and the well-known publisher of music M. Choudens, was the plaintiff. The Tribunal decided in favour of the manufacturer, on the grounds that mechanical instruments were by special acts exempted from the general laws, protecting composers of music, and secondly because these cardboard strips cannot be called scores, for no one except experts can decipher them, and lastly, because they are so expensive that only a few versions of each piece can be sold. Moreover, the Court was averse to interfering with the vested interests of those who had purchased such things believing them to be lawful.

THE Spanish Cortes have suspended their sittings, without voting any of the treaties of commerce. Senores Sagasta, Gamazo, and Moret elected to sacrifice their commercial policy to the Budget, which they were afraid the Conservative opposition would not allow to pass otherwise. France, with which a convention is much desired, is the only really important outlet for the Spanish common wines, and this market has been in great disorder owing to protectionist policy now prevailing on both sides of the Pyrenees, Spain being a loser thus to the sum of 5,500,000l. in wine exports alone.

HOW TO PREVENT RIOTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The occurrences of the past few fateful days once more demonstrate how terrible is the penalty of forgetting or ignoring the stern lessons taught by history. Nineteen years ago this philosophy was taught by severe examples. The lesson was not perhaps ignored on this occasion, but unfortunately forgotten by the police who, to do them credit, redeemed in a measure the fatal mistake by the courage, promptitude in action, and powers of endurance they displayed during the riots. The wisdom taught by the calamity nineteen years ago is embodied in the utterances of Government, which I venture to quote below as not literally but a superfluous contribution to the riots altogether, laid in your columns. The principles laid down in the following few lines are worthy of careful attention, and had they been borne in mind and acted up to a day prior to the fatal Friday, the city of Bombay perhaps would have been saved from disaster. The instructions run as follows:—"We consider," wrote Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy, to Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Bombay, "from the opinion expressed by the Government of Bombay, that it is right to wait until it has been shown that the police are unable to check a riot, and to allow the rioters for a time to remain unchecked before calling in the assistance of the military force. On the contrary, we conceive, that in India, on the first apprehension of any serious riot, the right course is to assemble such a military force as will show those who are disposed to break the peace that any attempt of the kind must be ineffectual, and to make use of that force promptly if occasion should require it. Hesitation and delay under such circumstances appear to us to involve great danger, especially when the character of the population which composes many of our Indian cities is taken into consideration, and regard is had to the political danger of any appearance of inability on the part of the executive Government to put down a disturbance." (Letter No. 18, dated 2nd June, 1874, para. 4.)

The Marquis of Salisbury, in para. No. 12 of his Despatch No. 31 of 1874, in confirming these views remarked: "The nature of Indian institutions, the excitable character of the people, and the many causes of conflict which are supplied to them by diversities of race and creed, impose upon every Indian Government a special obligation to repress, with an unfaltering hand the first beginnings of disorder. Nothing is gained by withholding military support until the insufficiency of the police has been ascertained by experiment, but during the time which elapses while the proof is being worked out extensive loss of life and property may take place, and passions may be excited from which serious calamities may flow. Early display of a sufficient force will tend to save life by depriving the disorderly of all hope of impunity."—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Octagonal Cottage, Bandora, August 31.

SHAM LAWYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps, some of your readers have not heard of a race of men who at the present day ply about the courts of law in Ahmedabad and Kaira. They are called *mukhtiars*. They are not required to pass any examination. They have no *sunnad*. They are mere unlicensed practitioners and case-mongers. Any person who is willing to devote himself to perjury or forgery, any person who is acquitted of bribery, corruption or other offence in appeal, or who is discharged for want of sufficient evidence in a case of forgery, can buy a Gozerati translation of the Indian Penal Code, (which costs about twelve annas) and palm himself on the ignorant, uneducated natives as a *vakil* or *mukhtiar vakil*. I am surprised why, if these sham lawyers were allowed to practise in the Criminal Courts when Act X. of 1872 was in force, they are still allowed to practise, although by Act X of 1882 it is entirely in the discretion of Judges and Magistrates to hear such agents or not. It is my opinion, after nearly twenty years' experience of the courts in this part of Guzerat, that so long as such touts, middleman, straw-shoes and brokers and meddlers in litigation will continue to be recognised by the Courts, perjury and forgery will never decrease. Just as an unscrupulous foreigner will employ a professional assassin to remove his adversary from his path, so an unscrupulous native of Ahmedabad or Kaira will employ a *mukhtiar* to work out his particular scheme of vengeance; and the man who will not hesitate to pay the wages of this iniquity will not himself scruple to commit or to abet the commission of perjury or forgery. Many of the litigants who come before the Criminal Courts in these zillas are ignorant peasants or uneducated people, who are unable to distinguish a passed pleader, who has a character to lose, from an unlicensed practitioner, who has nothing to lose. The High Court of Bombay is regarded with veneration by the people as the noblest manifestation of British justice. I, therefore, trust, that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court will be pleased to remedy this growing evil without delay.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 30. K. N. W.

SUPERSESSION OF A RAILWAY OFFICER.

WE understand that a Memorial has been drawn up and is now being circulated for signature in connection with the supersession of Mr. W. M. Steuart, Officiating Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway, by Mr. Alexander Muirhead, of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, news of which was received by the last Home Mail. The Memorial, to which it is expected that from 8,000 to 10,000 signatures will be affixed, is addressed to the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, by employees of the Railway and members of the Mercantile and Military communities, and others, of the Districts traversed by this railway system. The memorialists state that they have heard with deep regret that Mr. W. M. Steuart, who has been connected with the railway for several years, during the last three of which he has been Officiating Traffic Manager, and whom the memorialists expected to be confirmed in that appointment, is to be superseded by a gentleman "who is an outsider and a stranger to our claims and needs and to the local interests of the Company, which Mr. Steuart has served with general satisfaction all these years." The memorialists beg the Agent to kindly withhold further action until their appeal has been considered by the Board of Directors. From information we have received we cannot but think that Mr. Steuart has been hardly treated, for he has done his level best on behalf of the railway and has succeeded in winning the esteem and affection of his subordinates to an unusual extent. After being educated at Eton, Mr. Steuart commenced his career as a railway man at the early age of 17, on the London Chatham and Dover Railway, and by dint of hard work and perseverance he rose in the course of thirteen years' service to a responsible position in the Company's head office in London. In 1888, when about 30 years of age, he was selected by the Home Board of the Southern Mahratta Railway as Deputy Traffic Manager and came out to India in that capacity on a five years' agreement, Mr. James Craik being then Traffic Manager. Two years later, on Mr. Craik going home on 15 months' leave Mr. Steuart was left to act for him. At the end of his furlough Mr. Craik retired to take up an appointment in Argentina, and Mr. Steuart was appointed Officiating Traffic Manager on the understanding, we are told, that his confirmation depended on the development of traffic and the increase of the revenue of the line. Mr. Steuart spared no pains in working up his department; he interviewed merchants at the various centres of trade and directed their attention to new Districts for the development of business, and succeeded in bringing up the returns to Rs. 139 per open mile per week, and to Rs. 41,000,000 during the half-year ended the 31st ultimo. He took a warm practical interest in the 2,000 members of his staff and made it his business to become personally acquainted with all of them. Up till quite recently Mr. Steuart's confirmation as Traffic Manager was looked upon as a certainty, and the greatest disappointment was felt by all classes when the news arrived that he was to revert to the office of Deputy, while an outsider was to be brought in to fill the post of Traffic Manager. No doubt the Board of Directors will give the Memorial their most careful consideration and see that Mr. Steuart's just claims are not ridden over roughshod.—*Madras Mail.*

CONSUL-GENERAL THOMSON says, that not only are the Russians driving out of the Meshed market all British goods which compete with their own, but are fast moving south, and in Central Persia are beginning to do the same. The Russians are awake while we are asleep. Their articles are still inferior to ours, but they have improved immensely, and ignorant and only half-civilized people, without much money, prefer cheap to expensive articles. Russian agents travel the country and find out the wants of the population, and then bring gaudy chintzes and numerous other articles, often stamped with the Shah's likeness or the Lion and the Sun, or with Persian mottoes, and in the colours to suit the crude taste of the people. Patterns of blue and green blended are not uncommon, and are "much appreciated."

THE LATE FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

THE following is the text of the Government Resolution on the Historical Report of the Famine of 1891-92 in the Southern Division on the Presidency:—

The papers now before Government contain the historical accout of the recent famine in certain districts of the Southern Division of this Presiddency, prepared in accordance with Section 178 of the Bombay Famine Code. The reports of the three districts wholly or partially affected. viz., Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur have been written respectively by Messrs. Charles, Crawley-Boevey and Rand. The first two officers served as Collectors of Belgnum and Dharwar throughout the whole period of scarcity. Mr. Davidson was the Collector and Mr. Rand the First Assistant Collector of Bijapur during the same period. But Mr. Davidson having been relieved by Mr. Rand as Collector of Bijapur in August last, the duty of preparing the report has fallen to the latter officer. The district reports have been supplemented by a comprehensive history of the famine in the affected area, as a whole, written by Mr. Fleet, under whose direction as Commissioner of the Southern Division all the necessary measures of relief were, subject to the orders of Government, organized and carried out.

2. The initial report as to the imminence of famine in the districts above named was submitted by Mr. Fleet, as provided by Section 18 of the Code, on the 16th January 1892 (Commissioner S. D.'s No. F-45). After anxious consideration of the facts therein disclosed His Excellency the Governor in Council decided that it was expedient to issue a notification under section 12 of the Code declaring the prevalence of famine throughout the Bijapur and in certain specified subdivisions of the Belgaum and Dharwar districts.

3. The reasons for taking this step are set forth in the Notification No. 914 of 6th February 1892 and in the Resolution of Government of the same number and date. The Governor in Council, as therein stated, would have perferred to have worked on the lines of the Code without notifying famine, but he felt that complications might arise, unless the Code, which had been approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for use when the condition of affairs in an affected district came under the definition of Famine, was officially applied. Measures of relief were urgently necessary, and the local officers would, he thought, be hampered in their work without the assistance and authority of the Code in organising relief works, and in enforcing sanitary arrangements amongst the large bodies of labourers assembled. In paragraph 136 of his report Mr. Fleet has raised the question of amending the Code in such a manner as to allow a scarcity, which has not passed from the preliminary to the acute stage of famine, to be worked under its provisions, without issuing the formal proclamation required under Section 12. A suggestion for abrogating this provision for notifying the commencement of a famine has also been made by the Government of India. The expediency of this and other amendments proposed in the reports now under review will be separately considered in dealing with the suggestions made by the Government of India in their Circular Resolution No. 25—1 of the 10th September 1891.

4. The area and population of the tract which suffered on this occasion is as under:—

District.	Taluka.	Population.	Area.
			Sq. m.
Bijapur	The whole	796,339	5,757
Belgaum	Athni, Gokak, Parasgad	350,219	2,096
Dharwar	Gadag, Ron, Navalgund	321,199	1,631
Total		1,467,757	9,484

5. The prospects at the close of the monsoon of 1891 were such as to cause great anxiety. The rainfall had been irregular and insufficient. The estimates of yield framed in December of that year fell in several parts of the affected area below the twenty-five per cent. standard which is accepted as a condition of famine. In the Belgaum district there was pratically a total failure of crops in Athani, an almost complete failure in Gokak except in the western parts, while in Parasgad the outturn ranged from one-eighth, to one-fourth only of a full crop. Of the affected Dharwar talukas, Gadag produced from one-eighth to three-sixteenths only, while the average outturn in Ron was slightly better, and that in Navalgund slightly worse. In Bijapur the yield was irregular the average outturn of the staple food-grain jowari varying from one-eighth in the Bijapur, Bagevadi and Muddebihal talukas to three-eighths in the Hungund and Sindgi talukas. The population of the affected tract being mainly dependent for its subsistance on agriculture or agricultural labour, it appeared certain that the serious failure of crops would necessitate the opening of relief works to give employment to the large numbers of agricultural labourers who would be diverted from their ordinary occupation, even if it did not lead to a more acute stage of famine. It was at no time anticipated that the crisis would prove as severe as in the previous famine of 1876-77. The area affected was very much smaller than on that occasion, and the great improvements in communications which had since taken place would naturally prevent such an excessive rise in the prices of food-grains as had then occurred.

6. The historical account now submitted shows clearly that the districts affected have passed through the crisis with much less difficulty than was expected. This satisfactory result is no doubt mainly due to the causes specified by Mr. Fleet in paragraph

to the Statistical Atlas are compared below with the highest prices reached in 1891-92 and 1876-77 :—

District.	PRICE OF JOWARI IN LBS. PER RUPEE.		
	Normal Price.	Highest Price in 1891-92.	Highest Price in 1876-77.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Belgaum	49	28	9 4-5
Dharwar	62	27	8½
Bijapur	54	24	9½

11. The rise in prices was most marked and sudden at the end of November and the beginning of December 1891. That this result was due in a great measure to panic is shown by the fact that prices were not maintained, but fell appreciably in the succeeding weeks, the rates at the end of July 1892 when the famine was officially declared to be at an end being from 29 to 33 lbs. per rupee in the Belgaum, 30¾ to 34 lbs. in the Dharwar and 31½ to 43 4-5 lbs. in the Bijapur districts. By the first week in December of the same year prices had further fallen from 40 to 56 lbs. in Belgaum, 47¾ to 55 in Darwar, and 44 to 64 in Bijapur. That the recovery in Bijapur was more rapid than in the other districts is no doubt due, as Mr. Fleet has observed, to the fact that the season of 1890, preceding the famine year, had been unfavourable in Bijapur, and that consequently grain in that district were consequently larger, and the people in a better condition than those of the other affected tracts to meet the misfortune of a failure of crops.

12. The table appended to paragraph 40 of Mr. Fleet's report shows that from November 1891 to July 1892 the customary exports of food-grains from Belgaum and Dharwar via Hotgi, Poona and Marmagao, ceased, while exports from Bijapur were largely curtailed during the same period. Taking the case of the staple grains, *jowari* and *bajri*, the net result was an excess of imports over exports to the amount of 850 maunds in Belgaum, 1,07,376 maunds in Dharwar, and 1,16,636 maunds in Bijapur. In ordinary years grain is exported from Bijapur and Belgaum, but scarcely at all from Dharwar. The smallness of the imports of grain into Belgaum from outside during the period covered by the famine is explained by the fact that the crops in parts of that district outside the affected are awere above the average. No figures are available to show how much of the produce of the more favoured parts of the three districts was applied to meet the demands in the parts where the crops had failed, nor is it known how much grain found its way into the affected area by road. The table appended to paragraph 47 of Mr. Fleet's report shows that there are in all 25 Railway stations within the area in which famine was notified, besides 3 others which might be utilised for distributing food supplies in parts of the stricken talukas of Belgaum. It will be noticed that there was no such abnormal import of food-grains *via* Marmagao as might have been expected in the case of a famine so widespread and prolonged as to lead to shipments from Bombay and other coast ports to the affected districts.

13. As a consequence of the deficient rainfall the ordinary sources of water-supply showed signs of exhaustion very soon after the close of the monsoon. Special grants were sanctioned by Government for deepening wells and digging temporary water holes in nalas in Belgaum and Bijapur, and in all one hundred and forty-four such works costing about Rs. 13,000 were executed in these two districts. The Local Boards gave similar assistance in the Gadag and Navalgund talukas of Dharwar. With the help of the Funds thus provided, and the spontaneous efforts of the villagers, the distress on this account was much mitigated. The cattle, however, must have suffered severely both from want of water and from the scarcity of fodder. The stock of *karbi* and grass remaining over from the previous year was everywhere small and very little addition to it could be expected from the scanty harvest of 1891. As a consequence the prices of *karbi*, grass, oil-cake and cotton-seed rose greatly from November 1891 to May 1892. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining accurately the average prices of fodder, especially where the sales are made by the cultivators themselves, and not by regular dealers, too much reliance cannot, as Mr. Rand has pointed out in paragraph 25 of his report, be placed on the tabular statements of weekly prices appended to the Collectors' reports. There can be little doubt, however, from the returns submitted that the price of *karbi* rose during the period in question from twice to four times its normal price. To meet the scarcity of fodder the Government forests in all three districts as well as in North Kanara were thrown open for free grazing, and it is estimated that in all about 58,000 head of cattle were removed from the affected area to seek pasturage elsewhere.

14. In their resolution No. 729 of the 1st February 1892, Government drew the attention of the officers concerned to the fact that considerable quantities of grass and rice straw could be obtained in the Thana district and sent to the affected districts by rail or by sea to Vengurla and thence by cart over the ghats. Government also expressed their readiness to make arrangements to procure presses for pressing fodder at places near the sources of supply, and instructed the Collectors, if there was a demand for fodder, to publish the information in Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum. It appears, however, from paragraph 26 of Mr. Rand's report that the proposal did not commend itself to the trading classes.

15. The table appended to paragraph 67 of Mr. Fleet's report shows that on the 1st August 1892 a balance of about half a lakh remained outstanding in the affected talukas out of a total demand of about 284 lakhs, while the collection of a further sum of about one-quarter of a lakh, chiefly in Bijapur, was formally suspended under Section 138 of the Famine Code. With the exception of the Navalgund taluka of Dharwar, where as appears from the Collector's report there was an organized agitation against payment, no difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenues, and there were no sales or forfeitures of property, and compulsory processes in no case went beyond the issue of notices to defaulters.

16. The various measures of relief adopted are fully described in Section VIII of Mr. Fleet's report. Of these by far the most important was the grant of loans to agriculturists on an extended scale (1) for improvements under Act XIX of 1883, and (2) for purchase of seed and cattle, &c., under Act XII of 1884. The total amount available for these loans, including the special allotments made, as well as the ordinary grants utilised in the affected talukas, was Rs. 8,20,126. Of this sum, Rs. 6,84,265 were actually expended as detailed in the table attached to paragraph 91 of Mr. Fleet's report, leaving a balance on the 31st July 1892 of Rs 1,35,861. Tagai advances of wells and other improvements absorbed Rs. 5,82,887, while Rs. 1,01,378 were expended in loans for purchase of seed and cattle. By these means permanent agricultural improvements, representing a capital expenditure of nearly 6 lakhs, have been carried out. At the same time full advantage of the fall in wages appears to have been taken by private capitalists to carry out extensive improvements on their estates, and it is believed that the amount so expended was fully equal to the total sum advanced by Government as *tagai*. There are no means of ascertaining accurately the number of labourers for whom work was thus provided. If the Collectors' estimates are accepted, the advances made by Government must have given employment for a daily average of about 50,000 people for three months. There can be no doubt that the pressure was relieved to a very great extent by the adoption of this measure. This is clearly shown by the comparatively small number of people who sought employment on the public relief works. It had been expected that labourers who flock to these works in large numbers in and after January 1892, and preparations were made for this contingency. The forecasts submitted in May of the preceding year provided for an average muster ranging from 11,000 people in January to 65,000 in May, but took no account of the labour demand which might be created by *tagai* advances. The estimates have, for this reason, happily proved fallacious and the actual number of people employed on the relief works has been insignificant. In the last week of January 1892 the total number of men, women and children on the various works in the three districts was only 1671, while the highest number reached throughout the entire period, viz., in the last week of May, was only 4,608. Assuming, however, that the estimates given by the Collectors of the number of labourers employed on works executed from *tagai* advances are approximately correct, the forecast submitted by the Commissioner as to the maximum number that might be expected to seek employment in May, and for whom Government would have to make arrangements, was substantially correct.

17. The lesson conveyed is that agricultural loans are an invaluable resource in dealing with a famine which has not passed beyond the preliminary stage, and that they obviate to a great extent the necessity of incurring heavy expenditure on relief works. But it cannot be expected that the grant of these loans will in all cases render relief works superfluous, still less that they will do so when the distress of the poorer classes has reached the acute stage. There must always, as Mr. Fleet points out, be a limit beyond which such advances cannot wisely be made. Within this limit, however, there is little doubt that the money so lent and eventually recovered with interest yields a better return in the shape of permanent improvements than the expenditure incurred on relief works which are carried out with labour employed under exceptional conditions. The system of Government aid by agricultural loans has in consequence of the famine become popularized in districts where hitherto the Savkar had been appealed to for aid rather than the Sarkar, and it will be necessary to maintain this popularity in the future. If reasonable and legitimate applications for loans under either Act have to be refused, owing to the Provincial Government not being supplied with the advances for this purpose which they have asked for, the inevitable result will be that agriculturists will lose their confidence in the capacity of Government to assist them in the improvements they desire to carry out, and will again rely on the money-lender, who, though his rates of interest are high, is prompt to meet their demands.

On the other hand it is probable that, if the amount advanced by Government for *tagai* materially increases, some increase of the district staff will be necessary to ensure a proper supervision over the legitimacy of the demands, the distribution of the funds, and the collection of the interest due.

18. The total cost incurred in connection with relief works executed under civil as well as professional agency was Rs. 93,230. Of this sum Rs. 26,592 were spent from Provincial and Rs. 66,638 from Local Funds. A further sum of Rs. 53,525 was expended in making allowances to the shetsandis or subordinate village officials, numbering in all 9,621, who would otherwise have suffered from the failure of crops and the high prices of grain. The loss of revenue by remission of grazing fees cannot be accurately stated, but is believed not to exceed Rs. 20,000. The expenditure on special establishment amounted to Rs. 3,760. Adding to this the cost of extra establishments employed by the Public Works and Medical Departments, the details of which have not been furnished, and excluding the amounts advanced under the Loan Acts, which will be recovered, the total cost of the relief measures may be taken as about one and three quarter lakhs.

19. A legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the experience of the scarcity in the three districts notified is that in future a true famine, that is an absence of food stuff, is scarcely possible in an area so well served by railways as this was. The reports show that sufficient food for the population was easily transferable thither from parts of the country more favoured by nature. But a famine in another sense is, notwithstanding above advantages, possible. Labourers without means of earning wages are practically subject to the very hardship which a true famine imposes; and what the authorities have to concern themselves about now is to determine how labour can most easily, advantageously and economically be supplied to those who are able and willing to work. But this problem is easy compared with that which the authorities had to face in 1876-77, when the question was not only that of the supply of employment but also that of the supply of food.

20. Government have recently had under reconsideration the principles to be followed by the officers concerned in the preparation of programmes for Famine Relief works. The general line to be adopted has been laid down in the memorandum of the Public Works Department No. 758 E., dated 9th August 1892, and in the reports appended to it. The works most suited to each Division and in cases to particular districts, on the occurrence of partial and acute famine respectively, have been already indicated, and from the annual reports which will in future be received under the orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 1872, dated the 13th March 1893, Government will be in a position to know the particular works which should be first taken in hand in any locality, as occasion arises.

21. His Excellency in Council desires to express, to the officers of the districts affected, more especially to the Commissioner and those mentioned by name by him and by the Collectors, his appreciation of their efforts to mitigate the distress by all the means in their power. His Excellency in Council is well aware of the extra labour incurred by them, and of the anxiety of mind which such visitations induce, and conveys to them his gratitude for the unremitting attention they gave to the extra duties that devolved on them.'

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

AN OLD HINDOO'S ADVENTURE DURING THE RIOTS.

BHAYEE SETT N, BHASKAR MADHOW SETT writes to us :—Sir,—I am a Hindoo, aged 65 years, reside at Nagdavee Street and am employed as a clerk to Messrs. Tyebjee and Co. On Friday, the 11th August, I had been to the Bombay Court of Small Causes on business. I left it at about 1 p.m., when I was informed that a riot was raging near Jooma Musjid, and it was unsafe for me to go along my usual route *via* Jooma Musjid. I therefore thought it advisable to go by the other road. I took a tram-car and went to Girgaum, and thence to Grant Road, where I rode in another tram-car bound for Pydhownee. But when the tram-car reached Falkland Road I and other Hindoos were asked by the conductor to leave the car for our safety. We left the car. At that time there was a great commotion, and people (Hindoos) were running about in all directions for safety. A large crowd of Mahomedans armed with sticks and stones were nearing the spot, belabouring most mercilessly all those whom they came across. In this state I ran into a narrow lane, which is inhabited by *bhungees*, and is known as Gosavipura. There were a number of people (*bhungees*) standing on the verandah of their houses, and I and many others were running about in the hope of finding some place of safety. I requested those who were standing on the verandah to give me refuge, but they sternly refused. When all of a sudden I saw two young women peeping out of their window, who took pity on my helpless condition, and invited me to enter their house. I did so. It was a small but neat clean room, with a few articles of furniture, prominent of which was a charpoy. The women asked me to conceal myself underneath that charpoy. I then laid myself concealed for about five hours. During that time I heard vociferous cries of "Din, Din," "Doola," Doola," "Maro, Maro." One would cry "Ayaro Aya," another "Hindoo hoe to Fatkao," from the mob in the street. I was almost half dead, but those kind women whom I must call ladies did their best to console and comfort me. They assured me that on their husbands' return at 7 p.m. I should be escorted safe to my house. At 7 p.m. their husbands came. They were drunk and mad with frenzy, but when they saw me concealed underneath the charpoy. their anger was intense. They asked "How is this kafir there?" The ladies intervened and entreated and told them the circumstances under which they were induced to give shelter to an old an helpless man. They came near the charpoy, and asked me to come out, that they might kill me. I obeyed them, and stood trembling before them, fully convinced that I was going to breathe my last under the hands of these two strong young men. The ladies again intervened and said that I must not be hurt, and taking courage at that ominous moment I implored them that I was an old man, and had a large family, who must have been anxious about me. I asked them to allow me to see them, and then they might kill me or deal with me as they pleased. This appeal, accompanied with another appeal made to them by the ladies, had a miraculous effect upon those men. Those who were a minute before contriving means to kill me began to contrive ways and means to see me safe at my house. They reasoned that it was not safe for me to pass through Mahomedan quarters, as it was unsafe for them to venture into Hindoo quarters. In this state two elderly women came there, and they solved the difficulty by suggesting that I should be disguised in female attire and go along with the four women to Khetwady. This was approved, and I was provided with a chudder, and these kind women escorted me as far as Khetwady. It was then about 8 p.m., and the streets were pretty clear, although the cries of "Maro, Maro," were heard from a distance. On reaching Khetwady I reached the house of a Parsee gentleman whom I knew. He first, not recognizing me, refused to give me any refuge, but when I removed the chudder he welcomed me, and I thanked the women. The Parsee treated me with great kindness, and I was once more disguised as a Parsee and escorted to a short distance, and at about 10 p.m. I reached home, where I was received by the members of my family with open arms. I write this to you, Sir, to better enable me to convey my heartfelt thanks publicly to those kind men and women who gave me refuge at a most critical time. I also tender my thanks to the Parsee gentleman, whose name is Mr. Randheria. The names of the two young women are Chanda and Tara. This incident further illustrates that even among the most illiterate and backward classes like *bhungees* there are noble hearts, and the woman not only sways great influence, but commands respect. I beg that the Gujrathi and Marathi journals will give this narrative a place in their journals.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE VS. GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff's claim was to recover Rs. 6,250 as damages for the defendants' wrongfully dismissing him from their service, which he entered into under an agreement dated the 16th April 1891, made between the plaintiff and the defandants; for the amount of his salary from 1st April 1892 to 1st June 1894 at Rs. 250 per month, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Smith, Mr. Rowen appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, by an agreement dated the 16th April 1891, the defendants agreed to engage his services as carding master for a period of three years, from 1st June 1891, the plaintiff to work in either of the two mills under the defendants' agency according as he was directed. At the desire of the defendant, he began to act as carding master on the 5th May 1891 in anticipation of the agreed-on period, on the same salary as that provided by the agreement, viz. Rs. 250 a month. The two mills under the agency of the defendants are known as the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company and the Khatao Maconjee Spinning and Weaving Company, and the plaintiff began to work in the former mill and continued to work there till the 15th February 1892, when the defendants directed him to work at the latter mill. The reason of the plaintiff's transfer was that the defendants had engaged for the Bombay United Mill a European Master, and they wanted to save the additional cost of the plaintiff's salary. He continued to serve the defendants untill the 6th April 1892, when the defendants wrongfully dismissed him from their service. The plaintiff claimed as damages, and under the agreement the amount of his salary from 1st April 1892 to 1st June 1894, at the rate of Rs. 250 per month, viz., Rs.6,250, for which sum, with costs, he now sued.

The defence was that the plaintiff began to act as carding master at the Bombay United Mill on the 7th, and not on the 5th May 1891, and continued to work till the 12th, and not on the 15th February 1892 He was transfered from the Bombay United to the Khatao Makunji Mill at his own special request. He failed to show due skill in his employment as carding master, and was guilty of gross negligence and misconduct in his employment, and they justly and properly and with due cause, dismissed him from their service on the 6th April 1892. They denied that he had suffered damage by reason of his dismissal to the amount of Rs. 6,250, for in the month of August 1892, the plaintiff was engaged as spinning master for the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's mill; and in case the court should hold that he was wrongfully dismissed bythe defendants from their service, they asked that an account should be taken, and due allowance made for the earnings of the plaintiff under his last-mentioned engagement.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

THE LAYING OF THE TANSA PIPE LINE.

SITTARAM LUXMON VS. GAYNOO HURRY JADOW.

THE plaintiff's claim was for an account to be taken between him and defendant in respect of the contract of the 25th December 1890 and 25th September 1890; that the defendant may be ordered to pay to plaintiff what shall be found to be due from him to the plaintiff, and all such damages and loss as may be occasioned by the defendant,s breaches of the agreement of the 25th December 1890, and for an injunction, and the costs of the suit. It appeared the plaintiff had a contract with the Bombay Municipality to lay part of the Tansa pipe line from Ghaut Cooper to Kala Chowkey Road. By an agreement dated 25th December 1890, the defendant agreed with the plaintiff to do a portion of the work on the term contained in the agreement, but he failed to carry out the agreement. He did not employ men or supply materials in the way he had agreed to do, and he did not perform the work with diligence. Eventually he stopped the work altogether, and plaintiff was obliged to undertake and complete it himself. Plaintiff had made payments to him on account, amounting to Rs. 11,020-9-9, for which defendant had passed acknowledgments, and Rs. 1127-13-9, for which he refused to sign. The total value of the work done by the defendant for the plaintiff turned out to be only Rs 8,239-3-9. The cost of completing the work by the plaintiff was Rs. 4,509-8-0, which the defendant was liable to make good to the plaintiff. The total sum due by defendant to plaintiff was Rs. 8,478.11-9. It was alleged by the defendant that some money was due to him from plaintiff in respect of another contract of the 25th September 1890, by which defendant was to do some work with the house connection pipe in Agripada District; and the defendant had filed a suit againstplaintiff in the Small Cause Court in the name of himself and one Pandoo Kaloo, whose name the defendant had used to avoid a set-off of the plaintiff's claim. Only Rs, 593-11-9 were due to the defendant, for which the plaintiff was willing to give credit in this suit.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs, Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a rule nisi restraining the defendant from continuing the Small Causes Court suit, and that the suit may be transferred to this court for trial along with this suit.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi for an injunction restraining the defendant from continuing the Small Causes suit, and an order for an interim injunction on the plaintiff depositing in court Rs. 1422-10-10, the amount claimed in the Small Causes Court,

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

CONTEMPT OF COUBT,

VUSSONJEE TRICUMJEE MULJI VS. MANOCKCHAND NAGSEY AND OTHERS.

This was the hearing of a rule nisi granted in April last calling npon the defendent Manockchand Nagsey to show cause, if any, why the performance of the decree should not be enforced by his imprisonment, and why the house belonging to him and mentioned in the plaint, should nat be attached until the decree was carried out. Mr Russell, instructed by Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim and Colab appeared for the second and third defendants, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert and Syani, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant Manuckchand Nagsey did not appear.

Mr Russell, in showing cause against the rule, observed that the second and third defendants were the transferees of the first defendant's property and they were added as party defendants to the suit in pursuance of a judge's order.

Mr. Inverarity said that, on the 9th September 1889, the defendant Manuckchand executed a covenant to the plaintiff, whereby he agreed to remove all encroachments, and his failure to carry out the the same, the suit was filed, and on the 19th January last a decree was passed against him. On the 1st March following, the first defendant conveyed his property to the second and third defendants, who passed a writing indemnifying him against all costs relating to the proceedings subsequent to the decree. Mr. Chapgar's affidavits, however, clearly showed that the encroachments still remained.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel made the rule absolute for the inaprisonment of the first defendant, and for the attachment of the property, and directed that the order should not be issued for three months. The second and third defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the rule nisi as well as the order of 9th July last.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

A Krishna Sowamy Ayar
Ahmed Posha Madame
Allundor, Mrs J D
Amateur Editor
Arkell, Miss
Ascher, Mrs A
Ashen, Mr
Asiaji, Mr
Ardasir Edulji
Bonlch, Mr
Bolon, Antonio
Binavach, Mrs S
Berendt, Alfred
Bramer, Dr
Brown, W E
Bruk, M
Bunker, D D, Rev, A
Carlsen, J
Chakona, T H
Christioner, T H
Church, W T
Colos, Mrs
Cond, Simon
Courbanehy, Madame
Daniel, H L
Deen Mahomed Khan
Denbai, R, Peston
DeSignora, A M
DeSouza, Fabian
DeSouza, A
DeSouz), P B
DePrie, A H
DeCruz, W
Dodd, J R
Douglas, Miss M
Dontre, Mrs R
Erskine, K
Eltonhead, A L
Evan, Dr
Farrell, C F
Faulkner, W A
Foster, Mrs A
Fernandize, John
Gallien, C L
Goculdas Morarji
Goldberg, M
Goldon, Prof D
Goldenstein and Co, M
Graham, Mr J C
Grenet, T
Haji Abdulla
Halofax, C J
Hampton, G H
Hanly, F B
Harris, F
Harris, G
Harvey, H J A
Harvey, R
Harvey, Mrs
Helm, E
Henricks and Co
Hodges, Mr E
Hodgson, A C
Holmes, E A
Hoshan, J W
Hooper, F N
Hughes, W H
Hughes, T W
Hunic, J
Hunt, Mrs A
James, P
Jehangir Byramji Jiwa, Miss C
Joyce, Miss M
Jamshedji M, Mehta
K Mahomed A
Kahirputhi, J
Keegan, W
Keiland, W
Kelly, Miss
Kennedy, J T
Khodabux Merwan
Konig, Dr
Kond, S
Kubai Ram Takur
Laundry, A J W
Lobs, J M
Mudi and Co
Maharaja of Bobbile, H H
Mahamed Joonas
Mancien, Carlo
Marinbur, K J
Martin, B J
Markin, K
Massy, Capt H S
Mathers
Middleton, T
Munson, Miss
Nandivaloo Pillaya
Nelson, F
Nusserwanji Dorabji
Oliver, Miss
Oliver, Mrs
O'Sullivan, Mrs
Owen, Chas
O Rustomji Setna
Pierre, Madam
Pilkington, Miss
Pritchard, F
Pruce, J
Ramsay, Capt H
Ranthakur Kubrai
Redforn, R
Regni, F
Rebeiro, C A
Robinson, E S
Robinson, F G
Rogers, A S
Rolland, A R
Roper, Mrs E A
Ribbentrof, Miss D
Schwarz, C
Scott, Capt C
Sheppard, Mrs
Sorabji N Kuka
Simpson, A
Stanford, J
Stephens, J
Stogdon, A W
Sykes, J M
Talbot, W S
Tombac, Roza
Tomoso, M
Tonkivits, M
Taylor, Mrs
Tychious, T W
Valentine, Miss M
Verprasad Tapi prasad
Vethanlam Pillay, G
Vittu Rama
Walker, H R de
Warwick and Co
Warburton, E
Wardroper, Col
West, D K
Westropp
White, C M
Whitley, W
Zuire, G H

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 29th August were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

Karachi—River at Kotri on 27th, 15 feet 6 inches against 21 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Rain 12 cents at Keti. Kharif crops flourishing. Harvesting of rice cultivation commenced in Ghorabari taluka and barani cultivation in Manjhand taluka. Damage by insects in Jati taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 1 inch against 13 feet 3 inches on same date year. Late crops suffering from want of water, and further transplantation of rice stopped. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—River unusually low; supply deficient in canals in northern part of the district. Kharif prospects bad unless river rises or rain falls. Fodder getting deficient in some parts.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Shahitwah has ceased flowing. Scarcity of water in all the canals.

Thar and Parkar.—Insufficieney of rain still causing anxiety in desert talukas. Crops damaged by crickets in one taluka.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 26th August 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Ahmedabad 1·16 inches, minimum at Parantij 60 cents; for season maximum at Modasa 47 inches 40 cents, minimum at Gogha 15 inches 82 cents; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City 30·20 inches; rain wanted in Dhandhuka taluka. Cotton and other crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 6 inches 39 cents in Dohad, minimum 2 inches 40 cents in Kalol. Standing crops in good condition except maize, which is slightly damaged through excessive rain in Jhalod Mahals. Fodder plentiful. Cattle healthy.

Kaira.—(For week ending 26th August 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Mehmadabad 2 inches 50 cents, minimum at Borsad 16 cents, average for the district 1 inch 76 cents; for season maximum in Nadiad 41 inches 65 cents, minimum in Matar 31 inches 31 cents, average for the district 36 inches 31 cents; at Kaira rainfall after 26th and till 29th 1 inch 19 cents, in talukas ranging from 1 inch 13 cents to 39 cents. Sowing of jowari progressing. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Surat.—(for week ending 26th August 1893).—Rain for week throughout the district varying from 4 inches 9 cents in Mandvi to 42 cents in Pardi; for season maximum 62 inches 76 cents in Pardi, minimum 31 inches 19 cents in Jalalpor. Weeding operations in progress. Rainfall on 27th and 28th has done much good. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 1 inch 85 cents, average in the district 1 inch 95 cents; for season at Dulia 14 inches 45 cents, average in the district 24 inches 77 cent; total rainfall insufficient in the Sindkheda taluka. Crops improving. Weeding continues. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(for week ending 28 August 1893).—Rain for week slight rain throughout the district, at Nasik 86 cents: in talukas maximum in Kalvari 6,87 inches and minimum in Yeola 18 cents; for season at Nasik 31·13 inches; more rain wanted in Malegaon. Caterpillars have decreased in Sinnar, Niphad and Yeola talukas, but in Nandgaon taluka injury is still being done to late sown bajri crops by these insects. Weeding of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of bajri finished except in Baglan taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 23rd; total of week 1·02 inches; total to date 57·26, being 9·21 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 23rd and 24th, 2° warm on 25th and 26th, nil on 27th and 29th, and 1° cool on 28th. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Rain for week at Head Quarter Station 5 inches 95 cents, for season 81 inches 85 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Bhiwndi 5 inches 16 cents, minimum in Mahim 88 cents. Transplanting of rice finished. Weeding in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 5 inches 61 cents at Karjat, minimum 2 inches 35 cents at Alibag. Weeding in progress. Rain sufficient except at Alibag. Crops are doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 6·61 inches in Sangameshvar, minimum 3·30 inches in Guhagar. Weeding operations in progress.

Poona.—Rain for week at District Head Quarters 33 cents, for season 25 inches 70 cents; rain during week throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 87 cents at Sirur and minimum 32 cents at Purandhur; rain deficient in Indapur, Sirur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas. In Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas the standing crops are withering for want of rain. Insects called 'kharpudis' have slightly injured the crops in Sirur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas. Wild rats have also injured the new sprouts of the standing crops in a few villages of the Sirur taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar—Rain at Nagar 2 inches 80 cents, total 18 inches 24 cents; in talukas during week maximum 3 inches 13 cents in Shevgaon, minimum 2 cents in Akola; for season maximum 24 inches 73 cents in Akola, minimum 14 inches 4 cents in Karjat; more rain wanted throughout the district, standing crops flourishing. Sowing continues. Injuries to crops by insects reported in Rahuri, Kopargaon and Sangamner talukas. Fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Jowari cheaper in one and dearer in three talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 26th August 1893).—Rain for week in Sholapur 2·37, Barsi 58, Madha 25 Karmala 1·17, Pandharpur 1·15, Sangola 20 and Malsiras 54 inches; for season maximum 16 inches 90 cents in Barsi, minimum 5 inches 70 cents in Malsiras talukas. Young kharif crops in good condition except in Madha taluka, where they are withering for want of rain. Rain wanted in Madha and Malsiras talukas. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops. Fodder and grasses sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight rise in the prices of jowari in Madha taluka.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 39 cents, total 27 inches 52 cents; in talukas during week maximum 1 inch 5 cents in Shirala, minimum 3 cents in Khatav. Kharif crops in good condition. Lands are being prepared for rabi crops in some talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Seasonable rain, maximum at Muddebhal 5 inches 40 cents, minimum at Bagalkot 1 inch 5 cents. Standing crops good. Cotton sowing progressing. Weeding continues. Injury by rats in five talukas, but number decreasing in three talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 21 cents, total 32 inches 32 cents; varying from 80 cents to 2 inches 58 cents at other places during the week. More rain still wanted. Damage by rats diminishing. Weeding operations commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 2 inches 16 cents in Ron to 66 cents in Kod; rain greatly beneficial to standing crops, but more much required, especially for the rice crops. Rats still causing damage, though to a less extent, in the north-east of the district. Cotton sowing in progress.

Kanara.—Fair rain throughout the district, maximum 8 inches 90 cents in Bhatkal, minimum 89 cents in Haliyal; rain at Karwar for the week 3 inches 58 cents, and for the season 84 inches 9 cents. Transplanting below ghat completed. Weeding still in progress above ghat. Transplanting and weeding in progress, but retarded in Mundgod, Yellapur, Haliyal and Supa talukas for want of sufficient rain. Young rice plants thriving. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 8 cents, total 22 inches 98 cents. Weeding in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain 13 cents at Wadhwan; 70 cents on an average in 9 talukas; more wanted urgently all over the district.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 inch 65 cents, total 32 inches 61 cents. Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Transplanting of rice nearly completed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	1	17 p.m.	10	...
Teheran	31	2	20 p.m.	..	21
Suez	31	2	45 p.m.	..	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 31st August, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	17	...	1
" Madras	1	23	...	1

HERR HANS von Behr, writes an interesting article in the "Vossische Zeitung," describing a hunt of the buffaloes of the Bey of Tunis. Until a short time ago, the general public were unaware that any buffaloes existed in North Africa, and the fact is a geographical riddle, even for zoologists. It is believed that the founder of the present Tunisian dynasty, introduced into his country a few buffaloes from the Southern Sahara, and that, being carefully kept, they became a particular species. The present herd lives on the small plateau of Djebel-Eschkull, and resembles no other race. The sportsmen were some fifty Frenchmen and two hundred natives. The number of buffaloes actually living in the Djebel-Eschkull is estimated at three hundred, and now that their existence is more widely known, the Bey of Tunis will no doubt be often begged to permit a hunt.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

THE Hon'ble Runchorelal Chotalal Member of Council has sent us memorandum on the avove subject of which the following is an instalment :—

1 From the papers that were read by me last year when discussing the Mhowra Bill, it appeared that the British Parliament, the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and the Local Government are all desirous that the extension of the use of ardent spirits should be arrested and diminished in India.

2. The most effective means to attain this object are to enhance the price of spirits and restrict the number of shops, and at the same time prevent any illicit distillation and smuggling of ardent spirits.

3. It was with this view that the Mhowra Bill was passed last year, and if the Executive Government want any further legal assistance to prevent illicit distillation and smuggling the same may be given at once.

4. But to carry out this humane and noble policy it is necessary that we should have a trustworthy and disinterested agency.

5. The Abkari contractors, however respectable they may be, have their own interest to serve and therefore they cannot be considered to be disinterested.

6. The objections against the farming system may be briefly summarised thus :—

1stly.—That farmers having given a minimum guarantee, (which means that even if they sell less than a certain quantity, they must pay for the whole) it is their interest to see that the consuption does not diminish; on the contrary, it is their interest to increase the consumption.

2ndly.—As the farmers are at liberty to decrease or increase the selling price within the range of minimum and maximum selling rates, they would reduce the price if necessary to tempt the consumers to use more liquor.

3rdly.—The farmer would try his best to increase the number of shops; and if people in a neighbourhood wish and request the authorities to close a shop on account of its bad effect on morality, the farmer would use his influence to dissuade the authorities from doing so, and the Government officers having taken a minimum guarntee from the farmer, would be inclined to side with the farmer,

4thly.—As these farms are given for large areas and therefore for lakhs of rupees, only rich people can come forward, and therefore it is not possible to have a fair competition. In the present system of selection there is no competition at all and there are reports that Government Treasury does not get what it should from the Abkari Revenue.

5thly.—It is rather inconsistent to say that Government wish the consumption of liqor to be arrested or diminished, while they are binding the farmers not to sell less than a certain fixed quantity. I am given to understand that Government have lately dispensed with the system of minimum guarantee in the case of opium; and there seems to be no good reason why the minimum guarantee—system should not be dispensed with in the case of liquor also; and if Government would dispense with the minimum guarantee, there seems to be no object whatever in having the agency of farmers, who would simply participate in the profit of the Excise revenue without any risk.

7. Under these circumstances I have suggested that Government should take into consideration the advisability of introducing some changes in the system.

8. It is not my idea that servants of Government should be employed for the retail sale of liquor. The Honourable Mr. Trevor is quite right in saying that my idea is to extent the Bombay separate licensing system under well paid departmental supervision to other localities in the Presidency. The objection put forward against this suggestion is that each shopkeeper would be in the same position as the farmer in regard to temptation to press the sale of liquor. But with every deference to the Honourable Member's opinion, I respectfully venture to state that there is a vast difference between the two systems. In the farming system the farmer is required to give a guarntee for the consumption of a minimum quantity of liquor, and ther

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SWIMMING IN THE NAVY.

The importance of teaching officers and men in the Navy to swim has been fully recognised at the Admiralty of late years, although many senior officers will be able to recall the time when at least half the men had no knowledge of this very necessary art. Attention has been directed to the subject by the Earl of Meath, who, like many other readers of the papers, appears to have been startled by a statement made by Captain Bourke when asked to account for the great loss of life amongst the crew of the Victoria. Captain Bourke expressed an opinion that a large proportion of the strokers and Marines were unable to swim, but it should be remembered that this was nothing more than an opinion, whilst there is reason to believe that the gallant officer was mistaken in his view. The suddenness of the disaster may be taken as fully accounting for the great number of lives lost, and it is to be feared that scores of good swimmers must have been drawn down in the vortex and injured, whilst many others may have had their movements impeded. The bulk of the strokers died at their posts, whilst the Admiralty records show that an unusually large proportion of the Marines had passed the usual test. Earl Spencer did well to draw attention to those points, as the public must not be allowed to assume that instruction in swimming has been neglected; the First Lord is not, however, fully satisfied with the efforts already made in this direction, says the "Broad Arrow," and the Admiralty recognise the desirability of making all young strokers and Marines learn the art.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt," discussing the French Naval Budget, states that, notwithstanding the heavy Army Budget, which far exceeds that of Germany, France is strenuously pushing on the increase of her fleet, with due appreciation of its importance in the future great struggle. For the same reason, her foreign stations are throughout but weakly mounted, so as to have the greater part of her naval forces close at hand in case of need. The activity of France in naval matters affords a strange contrast to Germany, where the Reichstag has cut down the Naval Budget to such an extent as to force the Government to dissolve the only squadron formerly stationed in foreign waters, and where less than a third of the amount of the French Naval Estimates has been voted for the construction and completion of new vessels.

A CONUNDRUM.

Can anyone in the War Office or out of it, asks the "Broad Arrow," explain the difference between a brevet colonel, a colonel in the army, and a substantive colonel? They rank together, but with the exception of the pension-rate of the colonel holding a substantive colonel's appointment, the difference seems to be about that which exists between tweedledum and tweedledee. However it is clear that the lieutenant-colonels' rate of half-pay is to be raised from eleven shillings a day to £300 a year, and that henceforward the colonels' lists will be recruited on the old lines, so that every lieutenant-colonel who puts in four years' service in the rank will be in the running for promotion to general officer. Mr. Campbell Bannerman has therefore not only been as good as his word, but better.

MASSES OF ARTILLERY.

In these days of short service and large reserves, observes the "Saturday Review," the men who will compose battalions on active service will either be young and inexperienced, or they will be mature but comparatively untrained, and will be less professional soldiers than the old-fashioned, precisely drilled, and well-disciplined men who filled the ranks of Frederick the Great's armies. It is for this reason, or at least partly for this reason, for the improved fire effect of modern batteries has also added immensely to their value, that foreign Powers have shown so marked a tendency of late to rely on guns. Can we boast that the weedy lad who does duty as a foot-soldier with our colours to-day, or the rusty reservist who will stand beside him on the battle-field, is so much the superior of the Russian, German, or French private that he can dispense with a support which they find necessary? He will be bold, indeed, who will venture to maintain such an argument. Our infantry are probably now no better and no worse than those of other nations, if anything being drawn from an inferior and less intelligent class, they are probably less adapted for the calls modern war will make upon them, and they will certainly not be able to press forward if they are not encouraged and sustained by the auxiliary arms. It would, indeed, be little short of lunacy to send a British army corps, as at present constituted, to fight a continental one. In every element of its constitution, except infantry, it would be inferior, and in artillery the disparity against it would be so great that it is probable that its guns would never succeed in getting within decisive range of their opponents at all. The foreign field-guns are for all practical purposes at least as good as are ours. Some think them better, but we may concede them an equality without being far wrong. There is absolutely no reason to suppose that ninety British guns can be regarded as more than the equivalent of an equal number of foreign ones, and there is some ground for arguing that they may even be less than such an equivalent. They have less ammunition, and they are not so well trained. For artillery must be handled largely and broadly in masses if it is to effect much in war. The teaching of the past invariably points to the need for so using them, and the practice of the Germans in the war of 1870 corroborates the methods of Frederick and Napoleon.

FIRE TACTICS.

It may be taken as a basis of argument, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," that in the assault of a position, within certain limits, time and men's lives are convertible terms. The longer it takes to break down the enemy's fire power the greater the collective loss, and vice versa; and further the greater the intensity of controlled fire developed, the shorter will be the time; also, the more rifles kept under fire whilst their own power of offence is masked by the fighting line and the longer they are so kept, the more the attack will be delayed. Now the column loses men doubly as fast as the line, and the moral effect of loss varies in a rapidly increasing ratio with the rapidity with which it is inflicted. Therefore, had the Germans attacked in two deep lines, either they could have reached the limit actually attained by their skirmishers with half the loss, and consequently double the number of rifles available for controlled fire, or have got in about one-third nearer to the enemy with fewer rifles but still with the power of control, on which the preface to our drill book rightly lays so much stress. Some 600 yards seems generally to have been for the Germans the critical distance, but 600 yards was well outside the limit of their effective reply, whereas 400 yards would have been just within it. Again and again it happened that they were stopped just outside this limit and compelled to lie there even for hours, wasting their ammunition, whilst all the efforts of reinforcements barely sufficed to keep the ground already won. It appears therefore tolerably evident that had they stuck to the Prussian system instead of to the Napoleonic, then with the endurance in close order they possessed they would have reached, say, in twenty minutes, the limit of their effective reply, under cover of which their supporting second line would have arrived with a balance of power in hand, and thus the total duration of the attack might have been shortened to forty minutes in all. The leading lines would have suffered all they were capable of bearing, no doubt, but who can count the reduction in the collective loss due to the shorter duration of exposure, or estimate the advantages which would have accrued to the whole army from the more rapid local decision?

RECRUITING FOR HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

On the subject of recruiting for our Highland regiments, a correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" who knows the Highlands well, writes in a private letter:—"Take my word for it, the lack of recruits has no more to do with the wearing of the kilt than with the drinking of porter. It is due to prejudice arising from over-recruiting in times past; to the fact that the Free Church ministers are bitterly hostile; and to the short-sighted policy which prevents the northern towns from ever having the head-quarters of the still well-beloved clan corps in their midst. Look at the case of Aberdeen. When it was a station it gave—and the counties of Aberdeen and Banff gave, through it—dozens upon dozens of fine strapping fellows to principally the 72nd, 74th, 92nd, and 93rd. How is it now? Why the depot is full of wretched Cockney boys, whose presence is an absolute detriment to the local recruiting. I know that this is so, and I am in the full belief that it might be remedied by action such as I suggest. Let us hear the pipes and the band, and let us see the 'sogers' with our eyes and hear for ourselves what they say of the army."

EXEMPTIONS IN FRANCE.

Public opinion has been called in France to scandals in connection with army recruiting which show how difficult it is to carry out a scheme of universal compulsory service. As a matter of fact, it is well known that, in order to prevent the burden of the system falling with undue weight upon certain individuals, numerous exemptions have to be made. The only son of a widow, for instance, who helps to support his mother, is left off scott-free; while the eldest son of a man upwards of seventy years of age is only made to serve for one year if it can be proved that the father is dependent upon him in any way. A declaration of the facts has to be made on oath by three witnesses before the exemption is made. A case of fraud which has just come to light has shown that there are persons who are ready for a small consideration to swear to anything that is required in this way. In the country districts the fraud must be attended with great risk, but it is the opinion of one of the Paris magistrates, who has had much experience in the matter, that in the great cities it is practically impossible to detect it.

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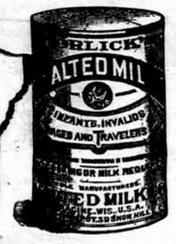

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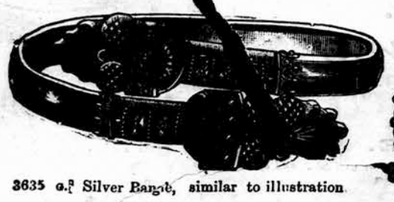
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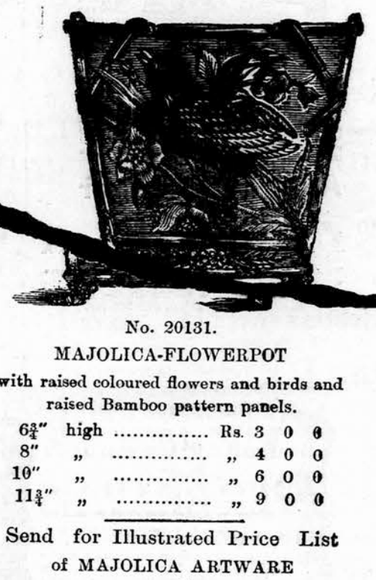
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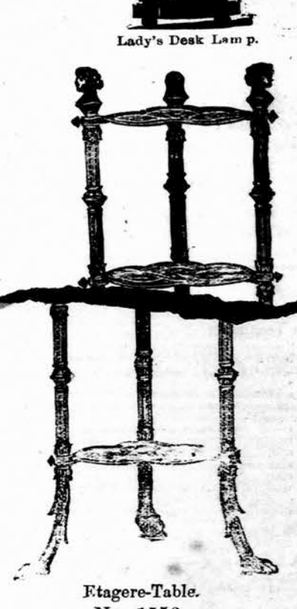
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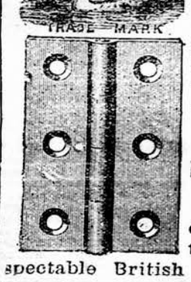

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